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THE ANNUAL REPORTS

Condition of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REPORT IN FULL.

Exposition of His Views on the Financial Policy of the Future.

Present Standing and Wants of the Army and Navy.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE TREASURY.

Report of Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1868.

In compliance with the requirements of law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to make to Congress the following report:

In his former communications, the Secretary has expressed so fully his views upon the great subjects of currency, the revenues, and the public debt, that it may be thought quite unnecessary for him again to press them upon the attention of Congress. These subjects, however, have lost none of their importance; on the contrary, the public mind during the past year has been turned to their consideration with more absorbing interest than at any former period. The Secretary will, therefore, he trusts, be pardoned for restating some of the views heretofore presented by him.

If there is any question in finance or political economy which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is, that inconvertible and depreciated paper money is injurious to public and private interests, a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be but one justification or excuse, to wit: a temporary necessity arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency; and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial shock, it can be withdrawn or made convertible into specie. If an irredeemable bank-note circulation is an evidence of bankrupt or badly-managed banking institutions, which should be deprived of their franchises, or compelled to husband and make available their resources in order that they may be prepared, at the earliest day practicable, to take up their dishonored obligations, why should not an irredeemable Government currency be regarded as an evidence of bad management of the national finances, if not of national bankruptcy? And why should not such wise and equal revenue laws be enacted, and such economy in the use of the public moneys be enforced, as will enable the Government either judiciously to fund or promptly to redeem its broken promises? The United States notes, although declared by law to be lawful money, are, nevertheless, a dishonored and disreputable currency. The fact that they are a legal tender, possessing such attributes of money as the statute can give them, adds nothing to their real value, but makes them all the more dishonorable to the Government, and subversive of good morals. The people are compelled to take as money what is not money; and becoming demoralized by its constantly changing value, they are in danger of losing that sense of honor in their dealings with the Government and with each other which is necessary for the well-being of society. It is vain to expect on the part of the people a faithful fulfillment of their duties to their Government as long as the Government is faithless to own obligations; nor will those who do not hesitate to defraud the public revenues long continue to be scrupulous in their private business. Justifiable and necessary as the measure was then regarded, it is now apparent that an unfortunate step was taken when irredeemable promises were issued as lawful money; and especially when they were made a valid tender in payment of debts contracted when specie was the legal as well as the commercial standard of value. The legal-tender notes enabled debtors to pay debts in a currency largely inferior to that which was alone recognized as money at the time they were incurred, and thus the validity of contracts was virtually impaired. If all creditors had been compelled by law to pay into the public treasury fifty per cent., or ten per cent., or, indeed, any portion of the money received by them from their debtors, such a law would have been condemned as unequal and unjust; and yet the effect of it would have been to lessen, to the extent of the receipts from this source, the necessity for other kinds of taxation, and thus to relieve in some measure the class unjustly, because unequally, taxed. By the Legal-tender acts a portion of the property of one class of citizens was virtually confiscated for the benefit of another, without an increase thereby of the public revenues, and, consequently, without any compensation to the injured class. There can be no doubt that these acts have tended to blunt and deaden the public conscience, nor that they are chargeable in no small degree, with the demoralization which so generally prevails.

The economical objections to these notes as lawful money—stated at length in previous reports of the Secretary—may be thus briefly restated. They increased immensely the cost of the war, and they have added largely to the expenses of the Government since the restoration of peace; they have caused instability in prices, unsteadiness in trade, and put a check upon judicious enterprises; they have driven specie from circulation and made it merchandise; they have sent to foreign countries the product of our mines, at the same time that our European debt has been steadily increasing, and has now reached such magnitude as to be a heavy drain upon the national resources and a serious obstacle in the way of a return to specie payments; they have shaken the public credit by raising dangerous questions in regard to the payment of the public debt; in connection with high taxes (to the necessity for which they have largely contributed) they are preventing ship building, and thereby the restoration of the commerce which was destroyed by the war; they are an excuse for (if indeed they do not necessitate) protective tariffs, and yet fail, by their fluctuating value, to protect the American manufacturer against his foreign competitor; they are filling the coffers of the rich, but, by reason of the high prices which they create and sustain, they are almost intolerable to persons of limited incomes. The language of one of the greatest men of modern times, so often, but not too often, quoted, is none too strong in its descriptions of the injustice and the evils of an inconvertible currency.

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized or in any way countenanced by Government."

The experience of all nations that have tried the experiment of inconvertible paper money, has proved the truth of the eloquent words of Mr. WEBSTER. If our country is in a measure prosperous with such an incubus upon it, it is because it is so magnificent in extent, so diversified in climate, so rich in soil, so abundant in minerals, with a people so full of energy, that even a debased currency can only retard but not put a stop to its progress.

The Secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him, that a reduction of the paper circulation of the country, until it appreciated to the specie standard, was the true solution of our financial problem. But as this policy was emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it, he recommends the following measure as the next best calculated to effect the desired result:

Agreements for the payment of coin seem to be the only ones, not contrary to good morals, the performance of which cannot be enforced in the Courts. "Coin contracts" executed before the passage of the Legal-tender acts, as well as those executed since, are satisfied in all the States except California by the payment of the amounts called for, in depreciated notes. This shackle upon commerce, this check upon our national progress, this restriction upon individual rights, should no longer be continued. If it be admitted that the condition of the country during the war, and for a time after its close, created a necessity for laws and decisions making promissory notes (fluctuating in value according to the result of battles and of speculative combinations) the medium in which contracts should be discharged, this necessity no longer exists. Steps should now be taken to give stability to business and security to enterprise; and to this end, specific contracts to be executed in coin should at once be legalized. Perhaps no law could be passed which would be productive of better results with so little private or public inconvenience. Such a law would simply enable the citizen to do what the Government is doing in its receipts for Customs, and in the payment of its bonded debt; it would merely authorize the enforcement of contracts voluntarily entered into, according to their letter. The effect of such a law would be to check the outflow of specie to other countries, by creating a necessity for the use of it at home; to encourage enterprises extending into the future, by removing all uncertainty in regard to the value of the currency with which they are to be carried on. Such a law would remove a formidable embarrassment in our foreign trade. would familiarize our people again with specie as the standard of value, and show how groundless is the apprehension so generally existing, that a withdrawal of depreciated notes or the appreciation of these notes to par, would produce a scarcity of money, by proving that specie, expelled from the country by an inferior circulating medium, will return again when it is made the basis of contracts, and is needed in their performance. Business is now necessarily speculative because the basis is unreliable. Currency, by reason of its uncertain future value, although usually plentiful in the cities, and readily obtained there at low rates on short time, with ample collaterals, is comparatively scarce and dear in the agricultural districts, where larger loans on commercial paper are required. Prudent men hesitate both to lend or to borrow for any considerable period by reason of their inability to determine the value of the medium in which loans are to be paid. With currency now worth seventy cents on the dollar, and which within six months may advance to eighty, or decline to sixty, is it strange that the flow is to the business centres, where it can be loaned "on call," leaving the interior without proper supplies, at reasonable rates, for moving the crops and conducting other legitimate business? Is it strange that, in such an unsettled condition of the currency, gambling is active, while enterprise halts, trade stagnates and distrust and apprehension exist in regard to the future? It is not supposed that such a measure as is recommended will cure the financial evils which now afflict the country; but it will be a movement in the right direction, and the Secretary indulges the hope that it will receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

The Legal-tender acts were war measures. By reference to the debates upon their passage, it will be perceived that, by all who advocated them, they were expected to be temporary only. It was feared that irredeemable Government notes, in the unfortunate condition of the country, could only be saved from great depreciation by being made a legal tender—the great fact not being sufficiently considered that, by possessing this character, their depreciation would not be prevented, but merely disguised. Hence it was declared that they should be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." They were issued in an emergency, for which it then seemed that no other provision could be made. They were in fact a forced loan, justified only by the condition of the country, and they were so recognized by Congress and the people. By no member of Congress and by no public journal was the issue of these notes as lawful money advocated on any other ground than that of necessity; and the question arises, should they not now, or at an early day, be divested of the character which was conferred upon them in a condition of the country so different from the present. The Secretary believes that they should, and he therefore recommends, in addition to the enactment by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared, THAT AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY, UNITED STATES NOTES SHALL CEASE TO BE A LEGAL TENDER IN PAYMENT OF ALL PRIVATE DEBTS SUBSEQUENTLY CONTRACTED; AND THAT AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE, THEY SHALL CEASE TO BE A LEGAL TENDER ON ANY CONTRACT, OR FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATEVER, EXCEPT GOVERNMENT DUES, FOR WHICH THEY ARE NOW RECEIVABLE. The law should also authorize the conversion of these notes, at the pleasure of the holders, into bonds, bearing such rate of interest as may be authorized by Congress on the debt into which the present outstanding bonds may be funded. The period for which they would continue to be a legal tender would be sufficient to enable the people and the banks to prepare for the contemplated change, and the privilege of their conversion would save them from depreciation. What has been said by the Secretary in his previous reports on the pernicious effects upon business and the public morals of inconvertible legal-tender notes, and what is said in this report upon the advantages which would result from legalizing coin contracts, sustain this recommendation. It may not be improper, however, to suggest another reason for divesting these notes of their legal-tender character by legislative action. Although the decisions of the Courts have been generally favorable to the constitutionality of the acts by which they were authorized, grave doubts are entertained by many of the ablest lawyers of the country as to the correctness of these decisions; and it is to be borne in mind that they have not yet been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The illustrious lawyer and statesman, whose language upon the subject of irredeemable paper money has been quoted, in the Senate of the United States, on the 21st of December, 1836, expressed the following opinion:

"Most unquestionably there is no legal tender in this country, under the authority of this Government or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our own mints or foreign coins, at rates regulated by Congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet, as Congress has no power granted to it in this respect but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power fully in both its branches. It has coined money, and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established, and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system."

It is by no means certain that the Supreme Court will differ from Mr. WEBSTER upon this question, and no one can fail to perceive how important it is that the legislation recommended should precede a decision (from which there can be no appeal) that United States notes are not, under the Federal Constitution, a legal tender.

The receipts from Customs for the last three years have been as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866	$179,046,651 58
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867	176,417,810 88
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868	164,464,599 56

While it appears from these figures that the Customs receipts receipts since the commencement of the fiscal year 1865 have been, in a revenue point of view, entirely satisfactory, the question naturally arises, what do these large receipts, under a high tariff, indicate in regard to our foreign trade and to our financial relations with foreign nations.

It is impossible to ascertain with precision the amount of our securities held in Europe, nor is there any perfectly reliable data for ascertaining even, what amount has gone there annually since the first bonds were issued for the prosecution of the late war. In his report of 1866, the Secretary estimated the amount of United States securities of different kinds, including railroad and other stocks, held in Europe, at $600,000,000. He soon after became satisfied that this estimate was too low by from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. It would be safe to put the amount so held at the present time, exclusive of stocks, at $850,000,000, of which not less than $600,000,000 are United States bonds, nearly all of which have left the United States within the last six years. The amount is formidable, and little satisfaction is derived from the consideration that these securities have been transferred in payment of interest and for foreign commodities, and just as little from the consideration that probably not over $500,000,000 in gold values have been received for these $850,000,000 of debt. In this estimate of our foreign indebtedness, railroad and other stocks are not included, as they are not a debt, but the evidence merely of the ownership of property in the United States. Fortunately, for some years past, individual credits have been curtailed, and our foreign and domestic trade, in this particular, has not been unsatisfactory. In addition, then, to the stocks referred to and the individual indebtedness, of the amount of which no accurate estimate can be made, Europe holds no less than eight hundred and fifty millions of American securities, on nearly all of which interest, and on the greater part of which interest in gold, is being paid. Nor, under the present revenue systems, and with a depreciated paper currency, is the increase of our foreign debt likely to be stayed. With an abundant harvest and a large surplus of agricultural products of all descriptions, United States bonds are still creating, to no small extent, the exchange with which our foreign balances are being adjusted. We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum in the form of gold-bearing bonds.

The gold and silver product of California and the Territories, since 1848, has been upwards of $1,300,000,000. Allowing that 100,000,000 have been used in manufactures, and that the coin in the country has been increased to an equal amount, the balance of this immense sum—$1,100,000,000—has gone to other countries in exchange for their productions. Within a period of twenty years, in addition to our agricultural products, and to our manufactures which have been exported in large quantities, we have parted with $1,100,000,000 of the precious metals; and are, nevertheless, confronted with a foreign debt of some $850,000,000, which is steadily increasing; and all this has occurred under tariffs in a good degree framed with the view of protecting American against foreign manufacturers. But this is not all. During the recent war, most of our vessels engaged in the foreign trade were either destroyed by rebel cruisers or transferred to foreigners. Our exports, as well as our imports, are now chiefly in foreign bottoms. The carrying trade between the United States and Europe is almost literally in the hands of Europeans. Were it not for the remnant of ships still employed in the China trade, and the stand we are making by the establishment of a line of steamers on the Pacific, the coastwise trade, which is retained by the exclusion of foreign competition, would seem to be about all that can, under existing legislation, be relied upon for the employment of American shipping.

There are many intelligent persons who entertain the opinion that the country has been benefited by the transfer of our bonds to Europe, on the ground that capital has been received in exchange for them, which has been profitably employed in the development of our national resources, and that it matters little whether the interest upon the debt is received by our own people or by the people of other countries. This opinion is the result of misapprehension of facts, and is unsound in principle. It is not to a large extent true that capital, which is being used in developing the national resources, has been received in exchange for the bonds which are held in Europe. While many articles, such as railroad iron, machinery and raw materials used in manufacturing—the value of which to the country is acknowledged—have been so received, a large proportion of the receipts have been of a different description. Our bonds have been largely paid for in articles for which no nation can afford to run in debt—for articles which have neither stimulated industry nor increased the productive power of the country, which have in fact added nothing to the national wealth. A reference to the Custom-house entries will substantiate the correctness of these statements. Two-thirds of the importations of the United States consist of articles which, in economical times, would be pronounced luxuries. The war and a redundant currency have brought about unexampled extravagance, which can only be satisfied by the most costly products of foreign countries. No exception could be taken to such importations if they were paid for in our own productions. This unfortunately is not the fact. They are annually swelling our foreign debt, without increasing our ability to pay it. How disastrous such a course of trade, if long continued, must be, it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict.

Nor is it an unimportant matter that the interest upon a large portion of our securities is received by citizens of other countries instead of our own. If the interest upon a public debt is paid out where the taxes to provide for it are collected, the debt, although a burden upon the mass of tax-payers who are holders of securities, may be so managed as not to be a severe burden upon the nation. The money which goes into the Treasury by means of taxes will flow out again into the same community in the payment of interest; and were it not for the expenses attending it, the process would not, in a purely economical view, be an exhausting one. If the bonds of the United States were equally distributed among the people of the different States, there would be less complaint of the debt than is now heard. Anti-tax parties will attain strength only in those States in which few bonds are held. If the people of the West are more sensible of the burdens of Federal taxation than are those of the Eastern States, it is because they are not holders to the same extent of national securities. This inequality cannot, of course, be prevented by legal or artificial processes. The securities will be most largely held where capital is the most abundant; and they will be more equally distributed among the respective States—if not among the people—as the new States approach the older ones in wealth.

These manifest truths indicate how important it is that the debt of the United States should be a home debt; so that money which is collected for taxes may be paid to our own people in the way of interest. In fact, a large national debt to be tolerable, must of necessity be a home debt. A nation that owes heavily must have its own people for creditors. If it does not, the debt will be a dead weight upon its industry, and will be quite likely to force it eventually into bankruptcy. The United States are not only able to pay the interest on their debt, but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. What is now required, as has already been intimated, are measures which will tend not only to prevent further exportation of our bonds, and in the regular course of trade to bring back to the country those that have been exported, but which will also tend to restore those important interests that are now languishing, as the result of the war and adverse legislation. The first and most important of these measures are those which shall bring about, without unnecessary delay, the restoration of the specie standard. The financial difficulties under which the country is laboring, may be traced directly to the issue, and continuance in circulation, of irredeemable promises as lawful money. The country will not be really and reliably prosperous until there is a return to specie payments. The question of a solvent, convertible currency, underlies all other financial and economical questions. It is, in fact, a fundamental question; and until it is settled, and settled in accordance with the teachings of experience, all attempts at other financial and economical reforms will either fail absolutely or be but partially successful. A sound currency is the life-blood of a commercial nation. If this is debased the whole current of its commercial life must be disordered and irregular. The starting point in reformatory legislation must be here. Our debased currency must be retired or raised to the par of specie, or cease to be lawful money, before substantial progress can be made with other reforms.

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is that of the revenues. Taxes are indispensable for the support of the Government, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the payment of the public debt. To tax heavily, not only without impoverishing the people, but without checking enterprise or putting shackles upon industry, requires the most careful study, not only of the resources of the country and its relations with other nations, but also of the character of the people as affected by the nature of their institutions. While much may be learned by the study of the revenue systems of European nations, which have been perfected by years of experience and the employment of the highest talent, it must be obvious that these systems must undergo very considerable modifications before they will be fitted to the political and physical condition of the United States. In a popular Government like ours, where the people virtually assess the taxes, as well as to pay them, the popular will, if not the popular prejudice, must be listened to in the preparation of revenue laws. Justice must, in some instances, yield to expediency; and some legitimate sources of revenue may be unavailable because a resort to them might be odious to a majority of tax-payers. The people of the United States are enterprising and self-reliant. Most of them are the "architects of their own fortunes;" few the inheritors of wealth. Engaged in various enterprises, with constantly varying results, and in sharp competition with each other, they submit reluctantly to inquisitions of tax-gatherers, which might not be obnoxious to people less independent and living under less liberal institutions. Then, too, the United States are a new country, of large extent and diversified interests; with great natural resources, in the early process of development. Not only may systems of revenue which are suited to England, or Germany, or France, be unsuited to this country, but careful and judicious observation and study are indispensable to the preparation of tax bills suited to the peculiar interests of its different sections. It was with a view of supplying Congress with such information as was needed to secure the passage of equal and wise excise and tariff laws, which would not yield the largest revenue with the least oppression and inconvenience to the people, that a revenue commission was created in 1865. The creation of this commission was the first practical movement toward a careful examination of the business and resources of the country, with a view to the adoption of a judicious revenue system. The reports of this commission were interesting and valuable, and they exhibited so clearly the necessity for further and more complete investigations, that by the act of July 13, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint an officer in his Department, to be styled the Special Commissioner of Revenue, whose duty it should be "to inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the revenue; the relation of foreign trade to domestic industry; the mutual adjustment of the systems of taxation by customs and excise, with a view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry, and the development of the resources of the country," &c. Under this act Mr. DAVID A. WELLS was appointed Special Commissioner of the Revenue. With what energy and ability he has undertaken the very difficult duties devolved upon him, has been manifested by the reports which he has already submitted to Congress. That which accompanies, or will soon follow this communication, will prove more fully than those which have preceded it have done, the importance of the investigations in which he is engaged, and the judicious labor which he is bestowing upon them. The facts which he presents, and the recommendations based upon them, are entitled to the most careful consideration of Congress. These reports of the Commissioner are so complete that they relieve the Secretary from discussing elaborately the questions of which they treat. His remarks, therefore, upon the internal revenues and the tariff will be general and brief.

The following is a statement of receipts from internal revenues for the last three fiscal years:

For the year ending June 30, 1866	$309,226,813 42
For the year ending June 30, 1867	266,027,537 43
For the year ending June 30, 1868	191,087,589 41

It thus appears that the internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30, 1867, fell below the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, $43,199,275 99, and that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1868, fell short of the receipts for 1867, $74,939,948 02. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year were $48,736,348 83. If the receipts for these months are an index of those for the remaining eight, the receipts for the present fiscal year will be $146,209,044.

This large reduction of internal revenue receipts is attributable both to inefficient collections and to a reduction of taxes. It is quite obvious that the receipts from Customs cannot be maintained without an increase of exports or of our foreign debt. If the receipts from Customs should be diminished, even with a large reduction of the expenses of the Government, our internal revenues must necessarily be increased. The first thing to be done is to introduce economy into all branches of the public service, not by reduced appropriations to be made good by "deficiency bills," but by putting a stop to all unnecessary demands upon the Treasury. There is no department of the Government which is conducted with proper economy. The habits formed during the war are still strong, and will only yield to the requirements of inexorable law. The average expenses of the next ten years for the civil service ought not to exceed $40,000,000 per annum. Those of the War Department, should be brought down to $35,000,000, and those of the Navy to $20,000,000. The outlays for pensions and Indians cannot for some years be considerably reduced, but they can doubtless be brought within $30,000,000. The interest on the public debt, when the whole debt shall be funded, at an average rate of interest of five per cent., will amount to $125,000,000, which will be reduced with the annual reduction of the principal.

When the Internal Revenue and Tariff laws shall be revised so as to be made to harmonize with each other, it is supposed that $300,000,000 can annually be realized from these sources without burdensome taxation. How much shall be raised from each can be determined when the whole subject of revenue shall be thoroughly investigated by Congress, with the light shed upon it by Commissioner WELLS in his exhaustive report of the present year. The Secretary does not doubt, however, that the best interests of the country will be subserved by a reduction of the tariff and an increase of the excise duties.

According to this estimate the account would stand as follows:

Receipts from customs and internal revenues	$300,000,000
Expenditures for the civil service	40,000,000
Expenditures by the War Department	35,000,000
Expenditures by the Navy Department	20,000,000
Expenditures for pensions and Indians	30,000,000
Expenditures for interest on the public debt	125,000,000
Total	$250,000,000

Leaving as an excess of receipts $50,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. If the growth of the country should make an increase of expenditures necessary, this increase will, by the same cause, be provided for by increased receipts under the same rate of taxation; and as it is to be hoped that the regular increase of the revenues, without an increase of taxation, resulting from the advance of the country in wealth and population, will be greater than the necessary increase of expenses, there will be a constantly-increasing amount in addition to that arising from a decrease of interest, to be annually applied to the payment of the debt. If large additional expenditures should be unavoidable, they should at once be provided for by additional taxes. What is required, then, at the present time, is a positive limitation of the annual outlays to three hundred millions of dollars, including fifty millions to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, and such modifications of the Revenue laws as will secure this amount, without unwise restrictions upon commerce, and with the least possible oppression and inconvenience to the tax-payers. In the foregoing estimates of resources, miscellaneous receipts, and receipts from sales of public lands are omitted. The miscellaneous receipts heretofore have been derived from sales of gold and of property purchased by the War and Navy Departments during the war, and no longer needed. On a return to specie payments there will be no premiums on coin, very little Government property will hereafter be sold, and under the Homestead law, and with liberal donations of the public domain, which are likely to be made as heretofore, no considerable amount can be expected from lands. Whatever may be received from these sources will doubtless be covered by miscellaneous expenses, of which no estimate can be made.

The act of March 31, 1868, exempting from taxes nearly all the manufactures of the country other than distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, was sudden and unexpected. It not only deprived the Treasury of an immense revenue, but the reduction was so great as to leave an impression on the public mind that it would be only temporary, and that a tax in some degree equivalent to that which was removed would of necessity soon be resorted to. It is, perhaps, for this reason that this measure has failed to give relief to the public by a diminution of prices, and has benefited manufacturers rather than consumers. The frequent and important changes which have been made in the Internal Revenue laws, the ease with which exemptions from taxation have been obtained, and the suddenness with which taxes have been greatly augmented or reduced, have constituted one of the greatest evils of the system. Sudden changes in the Revenue laws are not only destructive of all business calculations, but they excite—not unreasonably—a feeling of discontent and a sense of injustice among the people, most unfavorable to an efficient collection of taxes. While it is admitted that, in a new and growing country like ours, modifications of the taxes will be frequently necessary, some definite policy should at once be inaugurated in regard to our internal revenues, the general principles of which should be regarded as finally established.

Assuming that the receipts from customs will be reduced by the reduction of duties, or by the effects of a return to specie payments upon importations under the present tariff, and that, consequently, there must be an increase of internal taxes, there are three sources of revenue which are likely to be considered.

First—An increase of taxes upon distilled spirits.

The idea of deriving the bulk of the revenue from this article is a very popular one; and even our unfortunate experience has only partially convinced the public of its impossibility. The late exorbitant tax on distilled spirits, intended, perhaps, not merely as a revenue measure, but as an encouragement to temperance, proved to be the most demoralizing tax ever imposed by Congress, corrupting both the manufacturers and the revenue officers, and familiarizing the people with stupendous violations of the law. The restoration of it, or any considerable increase of the present tax, would lead to a repetition of the frauds which have brought the internal revenue system into such utter disgrace.

Second—A restoration of the tax on manufactures abolished in March last.

The objections to the restoration of this tax are, that it would indicate vacillation on the part of Congress, and that this tax, principally on account of numerous exemptions, was partial and unjust. It is also apparent that, if restored, it would fail to be permanent by reason of the persistent and united hostility of a class of citizens influential and powerful, and whose influence and power are rapidly increasing.

Third—An increased and uniform tax on sales; and this the Secretary respectfully recommends.

Under the present law wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares and merchandise of foreign or domestic production, wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, and dealers in tobacco, are subject to a similar but unequal tax upon sales. This inequality should be removed, and a tax levied upon all sales sufficient, with the revenues from other sources, to meet the wants of the Government. The reasons in favor of a tax upon sales are, that it should be levied generally throughout the country, and would not be liable to the imputation of class legislation; that it would be so equally distributed as not to bear so oppressively as other taxes upon individuals or sections, and that no depression of one branch of industry, which did not injuriously affect the business of the entire country, could greatly lessen its productiveness.

As has been already stated, the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were $179,046,651 58; for the year ending June 30, 1867, $176,417,810 88; and for the last fiscal year, $164,464,599 56. These figures show that the tariff has produced large revenues, although it is in no just sense a revenue tariff. In this respect it has exceeded the expectations of its friends, if, indeed, it has not disappointed them. It has not checked importations, and complaint is made that it has not given the anticipated protection to home manufactures, not because it was not skilfully framed to this end, but because an inflated currency—the effect of which upon importations was not fully comprehended—has, in a measure, defeated its object. It has advanced the prices of dutiable articles, and, by adding to the cost of living, has been oppressive to consumers without being of decided benefit to those industries in whose interest it is regarded as having been prepared. In his last report, the Secretary recommended the extension of specific duties, but did not recommend a complete revision of the tariff, on the ground that this work could not be intelligently done as long as business was subject to constant derangement by an irredeemable currency. The same difficulty still exists, but as decided action upon the subject of the currency ought not to be longer postponed, the present may not be an unfavorable time for a thorough examination of the tariff. It is obvious that a revision of it is required, not only to relieve it of incongruities and obscurity, and to harmonize it with excise taxes and with our agricultural and commercial interests, but also to adapt it to the very decided change which must take place in the business of the country upon the restoration of the specie standard. Large revenues are now derived from customs, because a redundant currency produces extravagance, which stimulates importations. If the currency were convertible, and business were regular and healthy, the tariff would be severely protective, if not in many instances prohibitory. Indeed, of some valuable articles it is prohibitory already.

There will be in the future, as there have been in the past, widely different opinions upon this long-vexed and very important subject, but the indications are decided that the more enlightened sentiment of the country demands that the tariff shall hereafter be a tariff for revenue and not for protection, and that the revenues to be derived from it shall be no larger than, in connection with those received from other sources, will be required for the economical administration of the Government, the maintenance of the public faith, and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. While the country is not at present, and may not be for many years to come, prepared for the abrogation of all restrictions upon foreign commerce, it is unquestionably prepared for a revenue tariff. The public debt is an incumbrance upon the property of the nation, and the taxes, the necessity for which it creates, by whatever mode and from whatever sources collected, are at last a charge upon the consumers. Taxes should not, therefore, be increased, nor will the tax-payers permit them to be permanently increased, for the benefit of any interest or section. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the question may be regarded from different stand-points, the necessities of the Government will be such for many years that large revenues must be derived from customs, so that a strictly revenue tariff must incidentally benefit our home manufactures. According to the estimate made by the Secretary, an annual revenue of $300,000,000 will be required to meet the necessary demands upon the Treasury, and for a satisfactory reduction of the public debt. How much of this amount shall be derived from customs it will be for Congress to determine. In examining this difficult question, the magnitude of our foreign debt, and the necessity not only of preventing its increase but of rapidly reducing it, must be kept steadily in view. It may be necessary that a large portion of our bonds now held in Europe be taken up with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, payable in some European city, in order that they may be less likely to be returned to the United States at unpropitious times. Whether this is accomplished or not, it is of the last importance that our tax laws, and especially the tariff, should be so framed as to encourage exports and enlarge our commerce with foreign nations, so that balances may be in our favor, and the interest, and in due time the principal, of our foreign debt may be paid by our surplus productions. Many of the investigations of the Revenue Commissioner have been made with the view of furnishing Congress with the data necessary for a thorough examination and a wise determination of this most important question, and it is fortunate that the subsidence of political excitement removes many of the difficulties heretofore in the way of an impartial consideration of it.

The public debt on the 1st day of November 1867, amounted to $2,491,504,450, and consisted of the following items:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,778,110,991 80
Debt bearing currency interest	426,768,640 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	18,237,538 83
Debt bearing no interest	402,385,677 39
Total	$2,625,502,848 02
Cash in the Treasury	133,998,398 02
Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,491,504,450 00

On the 1st day of November 1868, it amounted to $2,527,129,552 82, and consisted of the following items:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,577,950 00
Debt bearing currency interest	114,519,000 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	9,753,723 64
Debt bearing no interest	409,151,898 42
Total	$2,641,002,572 06
Cash in the Treasury	113,873,019 24
Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,527,129,552 82

By a comparison of these statements it appears that the debt, between the 1st day of November, 1867, and the 1st day of November, 1868, increased $35,625,102 82. Of this increase $24,152,000 is chargeable to the Pacific Railroads, and $7,200,000 to the purchase of Russian America. Within the same period there was paid for bounties $44,060,515, and at least $4,000,000 for interest, on compound and seven three-tenth notes, which had accrued prior to the 1st of November, 1867. If these extraordinary advances and payments had not been made, the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures $43,787,412 18. Considering the heavy reduction of internal taxes made at the last session of Congress, and the large expenditures which have attended the military operations against the Indians on the frontier, and the maintenance of large forces at expensive points in the Southern States, this statement of the amount of the debt cannot be regarded an unsatisfactory one. The bounties will, it is expected, be entirely paid within the next three months, and very little interest, except that which accrues upon the funded debt, is hereafter to be provided for. Should there be henceforth no extraordinary expenditures, and no further donations of public moneys in the form of bounties or of additional subsidies to railroad companies—with proper economy in the administration of the General Government, and with judicious amendments to the revenue laws, and proper enforcement thereof, the public debt, without oppressive taxation, can be rapidly diminished and easily extinguished within the period heretofore named by the Secretary.

The ability of the United States to maintain their integrity against insurrection as well as against a foreign enemy, can no longer be doubted. The question of their ability, under democratic institutions, to sustain a large national debt, is still to be decided. That this question should be affirmatively settled, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary, of the highest importance that the tax-paying voters should be encouraged by the fact that the debt is in the progress of rapid extinguishment, and is not to be a permanent burden upon them and their posterity. If it be understood that this debt is to be a perpetual incumbrance upon the property and industry of the nation, it is certainly to be feared that the collection of taxes necessary to pay the interest upon it may require the exercise of power by the General Government, inconsistent with republicanism, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The debt must be paid. Direct repudiation is an impossibility; indirect repudiation, by further issues of legal-tender notes, would be madness. To insure its payment without a change in the essential character of the Government, every year should witness a reduction of its amount and a diminution of its burdens. The Secretary is confident that he expressed the sentiments of the intelligent tax-payers of the country when he said in his report of 1865:

"The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable it should be, with a judicious system of taxation, it need not be oppressive. It is, however, a debt. While it is capital to the holders of the securities, it is still a national debt, and an incumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantages nor its burdens are or can be shared or borne equally by the people. Its influences are anti-republican. It adds to the power of the Executive by increasing Federal patronage; it must be distasteful to the people, because it fills the country with informers and tax-gatherers. It is dangerous to the public virtue, because it involves the collection and disbursement of vast sums of money, and renders rigid national economy almost impracticable. It is, in a word, a national burden, and the work of removing it, no matter how desirable it may be for individual investment, should not long be postponed.

As all true men desire to leave their heirs unincumbered estates, so should it be the ambition of the people of the United States to relieve their descendants of this national mortgage. We need not be anxious that future generations shall share the burden with us. Wars are not at an end, and posterity will have enough to do to take care of the debts of their own creation.

The Secretary respectfully suggests that on this subject the expression of Congress should be decided and emphatic. It is of the greatest importance in the management of a matter of so surpassing interest that the right start should be made. Nothing but revenue will sustain the national credit, and nothing less than a fixed policy for the reduction of the public debt will be likely to prevent its increase."

And in his report of 1867, when he remarked:

"Old debts are hard debts to pay; the longer they are continued the more odious they become. If the present generation should throw the burden of this debt upon the next, it will be quite likely to be handed down from one generation to another, a perpetual if not a constantly increasing burden upon the people. Our country is full of enterprise and resources. The debt will be lightened every year with great rapidity, by the increase of wealth and population. With a proper reduction in the expenses of the Government, and with a revenue system adapted to the industry of the country, and not oppressing it, the debt may be paid before the expiration of the present century. The wisdom of a policy which shall bring about such a result is vindicated in advance, by the history of nations whose people are burdened with inherited debts, and with no prospect of relief for themselves or their posterity."

In his last report, the Secretary referred to the condition of the Treasury at the close of the war, and at some subsequent periods, alluding especially to the emergency in the Spring of 1865, arising from the very large requisitions which were waiting for payment, and the still larger requisitions which were to be provided for, to enable the War Department to pay arrearages due to the army, and other expenses which had already been incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. In briefly reviewing the administration of the Treasury from April, 1865, he did not think it necessary to state how much of the large revenue receipts had been expended in the payment of debts incurred during the war; and he would not undertake to do it now did not misapprehension exist in the public mind in regard to the expenditures of the Government since the conclusion of hostilities, prejudicial to both the law-making and the law-executing branches of the Government.

The war was virtually closed in April, 1865. On the first day of that month the public debt amounted, according to the books and accounts of the Department, to $2,366,955,077 34. On the 1st day of September following, it amounted to $2,757,689,571 43, having increased in four months $390,734,494 09. From that period it continued to decline until Nov. 1, 1867, when it had fallen to $2,491,504,450. On the 1st day of November last it had risen to $2,527,129,552 82. By this statement it appears that between the 1st day of April, 1856, and the 1st day of September of the same year, the debt increased $390,734,494 09, and that between the 1st day of September, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868, it decreased $230,560,018 61; and that on the last day mentioned it was $160,174,475 48 larger than it was on the 1st day of April, 1865. Since then the Treasurer's receipts from all sources of revenue have been as follows:

For April, May and June, 1865	$83,519,164 13
For the year ending June 30, 1866	558,032,620 06
For the year ending June 30, 1867	490,634,010 27
For the year ending June 30, 1868	405,638,083 32
June 30 to Nov. 1, 1868	124,652,184 42
Total of receipts	$1,662,476,062 20
To which should be added the increase of the debt between the 1st day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868	160,174,475 48
Total	$1,822,650,537 68

This exhibit shows that the large sum of $1,822,650,537 68 was expended in the payment of the interest and other demands upon the Treasury in three years and seven months, being an average annual expenditure of $508,646,661 68.

If the statement of the public debt on the 1st day of April, 1865, had included all debts due at that time, and $1,822,650,537 68 had really been expended in payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current expenses of the Government between that day and the 1st day of November last, there would have been a profligacy and a recklessness in the expenditures of the public moneys discreditable to the Government and disheartening to tax-payers. Fortunately this is not the fact. That statement, (as is true of all other monthly statements of the Treasury,) exhibited only the adjusted debt, according to the books of the Treasury, and did not, and could not, include the large sums due to the soldiers of the great Union army (numbering at that time little less than a million men) for "pay" and for "bounties," or on claims of various kinds which must of necessity have been unsettled. For the purpose of putting this matter right, the Secretary has endeavored to ascertain from the War and Navy Departments how much of their respective disbursements, since the close of the war, has been in payment of debts properly chargeable to the expenses of the war. The following is the result of his inquiries:

By the War Department	$595,431,125 90
By the Navy Department	35,000,000 00

It has been impossible to obtain an exact statement of the amount of such debts paid by the Navy Department, but sufficient information has been received to justify the Secretary in estimating it in round numbers at $35,000,000, which is probably an under rather than over-estimate. The expenditures of the War Department have been furnished in detail, and are believed to be substantially correct.

These figures show that the money expended by the War and Navy Departments, between the 1st day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868, on claims justly chargeable to the expenses of the war,

Amounted to	$630,431,125 90
To which should be added amount advanced to the Pacific roads	42,194,000 00
Amount paid for Alaska	7,200,000 00
Total	$679,825,125 90

Deducting this sum from the amount of the revenues, $1,662,476,062 20, and $160,174,475 48, the increase of the public debt—the remainder, $1,142,825,411 78, or an average of $318,928,021 89 per annum, is the amount actually expended in the payment of current expenses and interest.

It is thus shown that within a period of three years and seven months, the revenues or the receipts from all sources of revenue reached the enormous sum of $1,662,496,062 20, and that $630,431,125 90 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war, and for bounties which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war. Adding the amount thus paid to the debt thus exhibited by the books of the Treasury on the 1st day of April, 1865, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was $2,997,386,203 24, and that the actual reduction has been $470,256,650 42; and but for the advances to the Pacific roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been $519,650,650 42.

Nothing can better exhibit the greatness of the resources of this young nation than this statement, or show more clearly its ability to make "short work" of the extinguishment of the public debt. It will be borne in mind that these immense revenues have been collected while one-third of the country was in a state of great destitution, resulting from its terrible struggle to separate itself from the Union, with its political condition unsettled, and its industry in a great degree paralyzed; and while also the other two-thirds were slowly recovering from the drain upon their productive labor and resources—a necessary accompaniment of a gigantic and protracted war.

The Secretary has noticed with deep regret indications of a growing sentiment in Congress—notwithstanding the favorable exhibits which have been from time to time made of the debt-paying power of the country—in favor of a postponement of the payment of any part of the principal of the debt, until the national resources shall be so increased as to make the payment of it more easy. If this sentiment shall so prevail as to give direction to the action of the Government, he would feel that a very great error had been committed, which could hardly fail to be a severe misfortune to the country. The people of the United States will never be so willing to be taxed for the purpose of reducing the debt as at the present time. Now, the necessity for its creation is better understood and appreciated than it can be at any future day. Now, it is regarded by a large majority of tax-payers, as a part of the great price paid for the maintenance of the Government, and, therefore, a sacred debt. The longer the reduction of it is postponed, the greater will be the difficulties in the way of accomplishing it, and the more intolerable will seem to be the burden of taxation. The Secretary, therefore, renews the recommendations made in his first report, that a certain definite sum be annually applied to the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt. The amount suggested was $200,000,000. As the debt is considerably smaller than its maximum was estimated at, the amount to be so applied annually might now safely be fixed at $175,000,000, according to the estimate already made in this report.

The subject of the currency in which the five-twenty bonds may be paid—agitated for some time past—was freely discussed during the recent political canvass, and made a question upon which parties, to some extent, were divided. The premature and unfortunate agitation and discussion of this question, have been damaging to the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, by exciting apprehensions that the good faith of the nation might not be maintained, and have thus prevented our bonds from advancing in price, as they otherwise would have advanced, after it was perceived that the maximum of the debt had been reached, and have rendered funding at a low rate of interest too unpromising to be undertaken. In his report of 1865, the Secretary used the following language:

"Before concluding his remarks upon the national debt, the Secretary would suggest that the credit of the five-twenty bonds, issued under the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and June 30, 1864, would be improved in Europe, and, consequently, their market value advanced at home, if Congress should declare that the principal as well as the interest of these bonds is to be paid in coin. The policy of the Government in regard to its funded debt is well understood in the United States, but the absence of a provision in these acts that the principal of the bonds issued under them should be paid in coin, while such a provision is contained in the acts under which the ten-forties were issued, has created some apprehension in Europe that the five-twenty bonds might be called in at the expiration of five years, and paid in United States notes. Although it is not desirable that our securities should be held out of the United States, it is desirable that they should be of good credit in foreign markets on account of the influence which these markets exert upon our own. It is, therefore, important that all misapprehensions on these points should be removed by an explicit declaration of Congress, that these bonds are to be paid in coin."

Without intending to criticise the inaction of Congress in regard to a matter of so great importance, the Secretary does not hesitate to say that, if his recommendations had been adopted, the public debt would have been much less than it is; and that the reduction of the rate of interest would ere this have been in rapid progress. The Secretary does not think it necessary to discuss the question in this report. His opinions upon it are well known to Congress and the people. They were definitely presented in his report for 1867, and they remain unchanged. He begs leave merely to suggest, as he has substantially done before, that alleviation of the burden of the public debt is to be obtained—not in a denial of the national credit—not in threats of repudiation—not in a further issue of irredeemable notes—not in arguments addressed to the fears of bondholders—but in a clear and explicit declaration by Congress that the national faith, in letter and spirit, shall be inviolably maintained—that the bonds of the United States, intended to be negotiated abroad, as well as at home, are to be paid—when the time for payment arrives—in that currency which is alone recognized as money in the dealings of nation with nation. Let Congress say this promptly, and there can be little doubt that the credit of the Government will so advance that within the next two years, the interest on the larger portion of the debt can be reduced to a satisfactory rate. He therefore earnestly recommends that it be declared, without delay, by joint resolution, that the principal of all bonds of the United States is to be paid in coin.

It is also recommended that the Secretary be authorized to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, $50,000,000 of which shall mature annually; the first $50,000,000 to be payable, principal and interest, in lawful money—the principal and interest of the rest in coin; and also such further amount of bonds as may be necessary to take up the outstanding six per cents and the non-interest bearing debt, payable in coin thirty years after date, and redeemable at any time after ten years at the pleasure of the Government—the interest to be paid semi-annually in coin, and in no case to exceed the rate of five per cent.; provided that the Secretary may, in his discretion, make the principal and interest of $500,000,000 of these bonds payable at such city or cities in Europe as he may deem best.

The fact that, according to the recommendation, $50,000,000 of the bonds to be issued are to become due each year for ten consecutive years, (at the expiration of which time all of the bonds would be under the control of the Government,) would insure an annual reduction of $50,000,000 of the public debt, and impart a credit to the other bonds which would insure the negotiation of them on favorable terms.

Of the expediency of an issue of bonds corresponding, to some extent, in amount with those held in Europe—the interest and principal of which shall be paid in the countries where they are to be negotiated—there can be but little doubt. On this point the Secretary used the following language in his report of 1866:

"The question now to be considered is not, how shall our bonds be prevented from going abroad—for a large amount has already gone, and others will follow as long as our credit is good, and we continue to buy more than we can pay for in any other way—but how shall they be prevented from being thrown upon the home market, to thwart our efforts in restoring the specie standard? The Secretary sees no practicable method of doing this at an early day, but by substituting for them bonds which, being payable principal and interest in Europe, will be less likely to be returned when their return is the least to be desired. The holders of our securities in Europe are now subject to great inconvenience, and not a little expense, in collecting their coupons; and it is supposed that five per cent. or, perhaps, four and a half per cent. bonds, payable in London or Frankfort, could be substituted for our six per cents, without any other expense to the United States than the trifling commissions to the agents through whom the exchanges might be made. The saving of interest to be thus effected would be no inconsiderable item; and the advantage of having our bonds in Europe placed in the hands of actual investors, is too important to be disregarded."

The Secretary has nothing further to say on this point, than that careful reflection has only strengthened his convictions of the correctness of the views expressed in the foregoing extract.

In recommending the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, to be exchanged for the outstanding six per cents, the Secretary must not be understood as having changed his opinion in regard to the expediency or the wisdom of the recommendation in his last report—

"That the act of March 3, 1865, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, having twenty years to run, and redeemable, if it may be thought advisable, at an earlier day, to be exchanged at par for any and all other obligations of the Government, one-sixth part of the interest on which, in lieu of all other taxes, at each semi-annual payment, shall be reserved by the Government, and paid over to the States according to population."

He refers to what he then said in advocacy of that recommendation, as an expression of his well-considered opinions at the present time, and he is only prevented from repeating the recommendation by the fact that it met with little approval at the last session, and has not grown into favor since. He sincerely hopes that the future history of the debt will vindicate the wisdom of those who are unable to approve the proposition.

The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1868:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
5 per cent bonds	$221,588,400 00	
6 per cent. bonds of 1861 and 1868	6,893,441 80	
6 per cent bonds, 1881	283,677,200 00	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,557,844,600 00	
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00—	$2,083,003,641 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6 per cent. bonds	$29,089,000 00	
3-year compound interest notes	21,604,890 00	
3-year 7.30 notes	25,534,900 00	
3 per cent. certificates	50,000,000 00—	126,228,790 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
3-year 7.30 notes, due Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	$12,182,750 00	
Compound interest notes, matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct 15, and Dec. 15, 1867, and May 15, 1868	6,556,920 00	
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00	
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	155,111 64	
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00	
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	555,492 00	
Temporary loan	797,029 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	18,000 00—	20,527,302 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,141,723 00	
Fractional currency	32,626,951 75	
Gold certificates of deposit	17,678,640 00—	$406,447,314 75
Total debt		$2,636,207,049 19
Amount in Treasury, coin	$100,500,561 28	
Amount in Treasury, currency	30,505,970 97—	131,006,532 25
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury		$2,505,200,516 94

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Receipts from customs	$164,464,599 56
Receipts from lands	1,348,715 41
Receipts from direct tax	1,788,145 85
Receipts from internal revenue	191,087,589 41
Receipts from miscellaneous sources, (of which amount there was received for premium on bonds sold to redeem Treasury notes, the sum of $7,078,253 49)	46,949,033 09
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	$405,638,083 32
Expenditures for the civil service, of which amount there was paid for premium on purchase of Treasury notes prior to maturity, $7,001,151 04	$60,011,018 71
Expenditures for pensions and Indians	27,883,069 10
Expenditures by War Department	123,246,648 62
Expenditures by Navy Department	25,775,502 72
Expenditures for interest on the public debt	140,424,045 71
Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt	$377,340,284 86

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868:

The receipts from Customs	$49,676,594 07
The receipts from lands	714,335 13
The receipts from direct tax	15,333 32
The receipts from internal revenue	38,735,865 08
The receipts from miscellaneous sources of which amount there was received from premium on bonds sold to redeem Treasury notes the sum of $387,725 12	6,249,975 97
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	$95,394,8[illegible]
Expenditures for the civil service (of which amount there was paid as premium on purchase of Treasury notes prior to maturity $300,000	$21,227,116 33
Expenditures for pensions and Indians	12,5[illegible] 70
Expenditures for War Department	27,219,11[illegible] 04
Expenditures for Navy Department	5,694,795 33
Expenditures for interest on public debt	38,742,814 37
Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt	$105,152,470 75

The Secretary estimates that, under existing laws, the receipts and expenditures for the three quarters ending June 30, 1869, will be as follows:

From Customs	$125,000,000 00
From lands	1,000,000 00
From internal revenue	100,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 00
Receipts	$246,000,000 00

And that the expenditures for the same period, if there be no reduction of the army, will be—

For the civil service	$40,000,000 00
For pensions and Indians	18,000,000 00
For War Department, including $6,000,000 bounties	66,000,000 00
For Navy Department	16,000,000 00
For interest on public debt	91,000,000 00
Expenditures	$231,000,000 00

The receipts and expenditures under existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$160,000,000 00
From internal revenue	140,000,000 00
From lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000 00
Receipts	$327,000,000 00

The expenditures for the same period, if the expenses of the army should be kept up to about the present average, will be as follows:

For the civil service	$50,000,000 00
For pensions and Indians	30,000,000 00
For War Department	75,000,000 00
For Navy Department	20,000,000 00
For interest on public debt	128,000,000 00
Expenditures	$303,000,000 00

The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the necessary information in regard to the Bureau, and contains many very judicious recommendations and suggestions which are worthy the careful consideration of Congress.

The internal branch of the revenue service is the one in which the people feel the deepest interest. The customs duties are collected at a few points, and although paid eventually by the consumers, they are felt only by the great mass of the people in the increased cost of the articles consumed. Not so with the internal taxes. These are collected in every part of the Union; and their burdens fall, to a large extent, directly upon the tax-payers. Assessors, inspectors, detectives—necessary instruments in the collection of the revenues—are found in every part of the country. There is no village or rural district where their faces are not seen, and where collections are not made. The eyes of the whole people are therefore directed to this system, and it is of the greatest importance that its administration should be such as to entitle it to public respect. Unfortunately this is not the case. Its demoralization is admitted; and the question arises where is the remedy? The Secretary is of the opinion that it is to be found in such amendments to the act as will equalize the burdens of taxation, and in an elevation of the standard of qualification for revenue offices.

Upon the subject of internal taxes the Secretary has already spoken. In regard to the character of the revenue officers he has only to say, that there must be a decided change for the better in this respect, if the system is to be rescued from its demoralized condition. After careful reflection, the Secretary has come to the conclusion that this change would follow the passage of the bill reported by Mr. JENCKES, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, on the 14th of May last, entitled, "A bill to regulate the civil service and promote the efficiency thereof." The Secretary gives to this bill his hearty approval, and refers to the speech which was made, upon its introduction, by the gentleman who reported it, for an able and lucid exposition of its provisions, and for a truthful and graphic description of the evils of the present system of appointments to office.

On the 5th day of October last, the day for their regular quarterly reports, the number of National Banks was 1,644, seventeen of which were in voluntary liquidation.

Their capital was	$420,634,511 00
Their discounts	655,875,2[illegible]7 35
Their circulation	295,384,4[illegible] 00
Their deposits	601,830,277 40

In no other country was so large a capital ever invested in banking, under a single system, as is now invested in the National Banks; never before were the interests of a people so interwoven with a system of banking, as are the interests of the people of the United States with their National Banking system. It is not strange, therefore, that the condition and management of the National Banks should be, to them and to their representatives, a matter of the deepest concern. That the National Banking system is a perfect one is not asserted by its friends; that it is a very decided improvement, as far as circulation is regarded, upon the systems which it has superseded, must be admitted by its opponents. Before it was established, the several States, whether in conformity with the Constitution or not—jointly with the General Government, during the existence of the charter of the United States Bank, and solely after the expiration of that charter—exercised the power of issuing bills of credit, in the form of bank notes, through institutions of their own creation, and thus controlled the paper money, and thereby, in no small degree, the business and commerce of the country. In May, 1863, when the National Currency Bureau was established in Washington, some fifteen hundred banks, organized under State laws, furnished the people of the United States with a bank-note currency. In some of the States, the banks were compelled to protect—partially at least—the holders of their notes against loss, by deposits of securities with the proper authorities. In other States, the capital of the banks, (that capital being wholly under the control of their managers,) was the only security for the redemption of their notes. In some States, there was no limit to the amount of notes that might be issued, if secured according to the requirements of their statutes, nor any necessary relation of circulation to capital. In others, while notes could be issued only in certain proportions to capital, there was no restriction upon the number of banks that might be organized. The notes of a few banks, being payable or redeemable at commercial centres, were current in most of the States, while the notes of other banks (perhaps just as solvent) were uncurrent beyond the limits of the States by whose authority they were issued. How valueless were the notes of many of the State banks is still keenly remembered by the thousands who suffered by their insolvency. The direct losses sustained by the people by an unsecured bank-note circulation, and the indirect losses to the country resulting from deranged exchanges, caused by a local currency constantly subject to the manipulations of money changers, and from the utter unsuitableness of such a currency to the circumstances of the country, can be counted by millions. It is only necessary to compare the circulation of the State banks with that furnished by the National Banks, to vindicate the superiority of the present system. Under the National Banking system, the Government, which authorizes the issue of bank notes, and compels the people to receive them as money, assumes its just responsibility, and guarantees their payment. This is the feature which especially distinguishes it from others and gives to it its greatest value.

The object of the Secretary, however, in referring to the National Banks, is not to extol them, but to call the attention of Congress to the accompanying instructive report of the Comptroller of the Currency, especially to that part of it which exhibits the condition and management of the banks in the commercial metropolis, and to the amendments proposed by him to the act.

On the 5th day of October last, the loans or discounts of the banks in the City of New-York amounted to $163,634,070 23, only $90,000,000 of which consisted of commercial paper, the balance being chiefly made up of what are known as loans on call, that is to say, of loans on collaterals, subject to be called in at the pleasure of the banks. Merchants or manufacturers cannot, of course, borrow on such terms, and it is understood that these loans are confined mainly to persons dealing, or rather speculating in stocks or coin. This statement shows to what extent the business of the banks in New-York has been diverted from legitimate channels, and how deeply involved the banks have become in the uncertain and dangerous speculations of the street.

The deposits of these institutions on the day mentioned amounted to $226,645,655 80, and of their assets $113,332,689 20, consisting of certain cash items which were in fact mainly certified checks, which had been passed to the credit of depositors, and constituted a part of the $226,645,655 80 of deposits, although the banks always deduct such checks from their deposits in making up their statement for the payment of interest, and their estimates for reserves. It is understood to be the practice of a number of the banks (perhaps the practice exists to a limited extent in all) to certify the checks of their customers in advance of the deposits out of which they are expected to be paid; in other words, to certify checks to be good, under an agreement between the banks and the drawers, that the money to protect them shall be deposited during the day, or at least before the checks, which go through the Clearing-house, can be presented for payment. The Secretary has learned with great surprise that a number of banks—generally regarded as being under judicious management—certify in a single day, the checks of stock and gold brokers to many times the amount of their capitals, with no money actually on deposit for the protection of the checks at the time of their certification. A more dangerous practice, or one more inconsistent with prudent, not to say honest banking, cannot be conceived. It is unauthorized by the act, and should be prohibited by severe penalties. Aside from the risk incurred by this reckless method of banking, the effect of such practices is to foster speculation by creating inflation. It is in fact part and parcel of that fictitious credit which is so injurious to the regular business of the city, and to the business of all parts of the country, which feel and are affected by the pulsations of the commercial centre. It is this very dangerous practice, combined with the more general practice of making loans "on call," which leads to unsafe extensions of credits, and makes many of the banks in New-York helpless when the money market is stringent. Can anything be more discreditable to the banks of the great emporium of the country, or afford more conclusive evidence of their imprudent management, than the fact that with a capital—including their surplus and their undivided profits—of $100,000,000, the withdrawal from circulation of ten or fifteen millions of legal-tender notes, by combinations for speculative purposes, can create a money stringency, by which not only the stock market is broken down, but the entire business of the City, and to some extent the business of the country, is injuriously affected! If the banks were no more extended than they ought to be, or had proper control over their customers, no such combinations would be likely to be formed, or, if formed, they would utterly fail of their objects.

These remarks do not of course apply to all the banks in New-York, for some of them are strictly commercial institutions, and are under the control of men who are distinguished alike for their talents and their conservatism. They are, however, applicable to them as a class, and they undoubtedly apply in some measure to many banks in other cities.

The recommendation of the Comptroller that all National Banks be prohibited by law from certifying checks which are not drawn upon deposits actually existing at the time the checks are certified to be good, is heartily concurred in.

The Secretary has long entertained the opinion that the practice of paying interest on deposits—tending as it does to keep the banks constantly extended in their discounts—is injudicious and unsafe. He therefore approves of the recommendation of the Comptroller that National Banks be prohibited from paying interest on bank or individual balances.

The Secretary also agrees with the Comptroller in his recommendation that authority be given to him to call upon the banks for reports, on days to be fixed by himself. If a reserve is necessary, it should be kept constantly on hand, and the business of the country ought not to be disturbed by the preparation of the banks for the quarterly reports.

The views of the Secretary in regard to the necessity of a central redeeming agency for the national Banks, have been frequently presented, and it is not necessary for him to repeat them.

There are other suggestions in the Comptroller's report deserving the attention of Congress, which the Secretary lacks the time to consider. There is one subject, however, not discussed by the Comptroller, to which the Secretary invites special attention.

Although the national banking system should be relieved from the limitation now imposed upon the aggregate amount of notes that may be issued, this cannot safely be done as long as the suspension of specie payments continues. Nevertheless, measures should at once be adopted to remedy, as far as practicable, the inequality which exists in the distribution of the circulation. As the Government has, by the tax upon the notes of State Banks, deprived the States of the power of furnishing facilities to their citizens, it is obviously just that those States which are thus deprived of these facilities, or which do not share equally with other States in the benefits of the national banking system, should be supplied with both banks and notes. There are two modes by which this may be accomplished. One by reducing the circulation of banks of large capital only—the other by limiting the amount of notes to be furnished to all the banks—say to seventy per cent. of their respective capitals. The latter mode is preferable, as by it no discrimination would be made between the banks, and all would be strengthened by a reduction of their liabilities, and by a release of a part of their means now deposited with the Treasurer, which would be of material service to them in the preparation they must make for a return to specie payments. If a redeeming agency should be established, the reduction of the circulation of the existing banks could be affected as rapidly as new banks can be organized in the Western and Southern States where they are needed.

The new Territory of Alaska has been the object of much attention during the past year, but its distance, and the uncertainty and infrequency of communication with it, and our imperfect knowledge of its condition, have somewhat embarrassed the Department in organizing therein a satisfactory revenue system.

Under the authority of the act of the last session, the administration, by special agency, (which in the absence of the regular machinery was of necessity resorted to,) has been superseded by the appointment of a collector to reside at Sitka, who left for his post in September last, and has probably, ere this, entered upon the discharge of his duties.

A gentleman from this Department accompanied him to assist in establishing the collection service on a proper foundation, and in perfecting arrangements for the prevention of smuggling.

Recognizing also the vast importance of reliable information on matters not immediately connected with these objects, but having nevertheless a most important bearing upon them more or less direct, another agent, long familiar with that country, was, at the same time, dispatched with directions to apply himself to the ascertainment of its natural resources, the inducements and probable channels of trade, and the needs of commerce in the way of lights and other aids to navigation. He was also particularly intrusted with a supervision of the fur interests, and the enforcement of the law prohibiting the killing of the most valuable fur-bearing animals.

The existence of coal at numerous points has been known for years, and some of the beds were worked by the Russians with indifferent success; none, however, has been hitherto procured on the North American Pacific coast equal to that from the Nanaimo Mines, on Vancouver's Island; and this, though raised from a considerable depth, is not of superior quality. The officers of the cutters were therefore instructed to explore the coast as far as practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining the supply and the quality of coal in the Territory. A number of localities producing coal were visited, including the abandoned Russian mines, but at none did the outcroppings exhibit any flattering promise, exception the coast of Cook's Inlet. There, near Fort Kenay, about 700 miles from Sitka, were found upon the cliffs numerous parallel veins extending many miles along the shore. Some of the coal taken from them proved to be superior to that from the Nanaimo Mines. The indications are that the supply is abundant and the quality fair.

The protection of the fur-bearing animals is a matter of importance hardly to be overrated. In consequence of the information received last Spring, the Captain of the *Wayanda* was directed to visit, as early in the season as practicable, the Islands in Behring's Sea, where the fur seal chiefly abounds. On his arrival at St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, he found there several large parties engaged in hunting the animals indiscriminately, and in traffic with the natives in ardent spirits and other forbidden articles. Quarrels had arisen, and the natives complained that the reckless and unskillful movements of the new hunters had already driven the animals from some of their usual haunts. The Captain of the cutter instituted such measures as he felt authorized to institute for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of the animals from indiscriminate slaughter.

The preservation of these animals, by the observance of strict regulations in hunting them, is not only a matter of the highest importance in an economical view, but a matter of life or death to the natives. Hitherto, seals have been hunted by the Russian Company, and exclusively by the natives, who are trained from children to that occupation, and derive from it their clothing and subsistence. They have been governed by exact and stringent rules as to the time of hunting, and the number and kind of seals to be taken. It is recommended that these rules be continued by legal enactment, and that the existing law prohibiting absolutely the killing of the fur seal and sea otter, be repealed, as starvation of the people would result from its strict enforcement. The natives, with the exception of the Indians in the southern part of the Territory, who are fierce and warlike, are a gentle, harmless race, easy to govern, but of great enterprise and daring in the pursuit of game—many of them passing annually in their skin canoes from the main land and Aleutian Islands to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, through a strong sea, and returning with the proceeds of their hunt.

The seals are extremely timid and cautious. They approach their accustomed grounds each year with the greatest circumspection, sending advance parties to reconnoitre and at once forsaking places where they are alarmed by unusual or unwelcome visitors. They have been in this way driven from point to point, and have taken refuge in these remote islands, whence, if they are now driven, they must resort to the Asiatic coast. There can be no doubt that, without proper regulations for hunting these valuable animals, and the more valuable but less numerous sea otters, a very profitable trade will very soon be entirely destroyed.

The United States cannot, of course, administer such a trade as a Government monopoly, and the only alternative seems to be to grant the exclusive privilege of taking these animals to a responsible company for a series of years, limiting the number of skins to be taken annually by stringent provisions. A royalty or tax might be imposed upon each skin taken, and a revenue be thus secured sufficient to pay a large part of the expenses of the Territory.

Our relations with the Hudson Bay Company, and the regulation of the transit of merchandise between their interior trading posts and the sea-coast, by way of Stikine River, will doubtless require early attention, but at present the Secretary is not sufficiently advised to offer any recommendations upon the subject.

The recent political changes in Spain, and the indications of a more liberal commercial policy on her part, before the revolution took place, add force to the remarks and recommendation of the Secretary in his last report, in regard to our commercial relations with that country. He again strongly recommends the repeal of the acts of July 13, 1832, and June 30, 1834, so that Spanish vessels may be subject to our general laws, which are ample to afford protection against unfriendly Spanish legislation, and are free from the innumerable difficulties of administration, which exist under these special enactments.

The Secretary asks attention to the necessity of more exact and stringent laws respecting the carriage of passengers, and also of such legislation as shall settle, so far as they can be settled in this manner, some of the vexed questions arising under steamboat laws.

It is necessary merely to repeat, what has been at other times stated, in regard to the insufficiency of the tax fund to meet the necessary expenses of the marine hospitals, notwithstanding the economy which, during the past year, has reduced the expenditures more than $12,000. It is impossible to ignore the fact that these hospitals are and must be, unless the rate of the tax is largely increased, a constant drain upon the Treasury.

The revenue cutter service now comprises twenty-five steamers and seventeen sailing vessels. Of the six steamers on the lakes, all but one, are at present, agreeably to the views of Congress, out of commission, the *Sherman* alone being in active service.

Five of the steamers on the sea-coast are small tugs, from forty to sixty tons burden, the utility and efficiency of which at the leading ports—as substitutes for ordinary rowboats on the one hand, and for the light cutters on the other, both in the harbor duties of inspection and police, and in the prevention and detection of smuggling—have been so thoroughly tested by experience, that it is thought they should be employed still more extensively than they now are. Upon the lakes in particular, they would be of the greatest value, and they should be substituted for the large steamers now there, which should, with one exception, be sold, as they are depreciating in value and are a useless expense. The exception is the *S. P. Chase*, which is of such dimensions that she might be brought to the sea-coast, where she could be used to advantage. This would probably be preferable to a sale of her where she lies. The schooner *Black*, being old and not fit for further service, has been sold. The *Morris* also is about to be disposed of for the same reason. The steamer *Nemaha*, stationed at Norfolk, has been destroyed by accidental fire.

On the Pacific coast are the *Wayanda* in Alaska, and the *Lincoln* at San Francisco, both in excellent condition; the schooner *Reliance*, recently ordered to Sitka, is also in good order. The schooner *Lane*, at Puget Sound, is old and unfit for the requirements of that station.

The addition of several thousand miles of sea-coast, by the purchase of Alaska, renders the cutter force in the Pacific inadequate for even the ordinary duties pertaining to the service, without regard to the additional demands upon it for the protection of the fur-bearing animals. The recommendation heretofore made, that two first-class steamers be built or purchased for the western coast, is therefore renewed. A steam cutter is also needed for Charleston, and one for the coast of Texas.

In his report for the year 1866, the Secretary called the attention of Congress especially to the condition of the shipping interest of the United States. In his report of last year he again referred to it in the following language:

"The shipping interest of the United States, to a great degree prostrated by the war, has not revived during the past year. Our ship-yards are, with rare exceptions, inactive. Our surplus products are being chiefly transported to foreign countries in foreign vessels. The Secretary is still forced to admit, in the language of his last report, 'that with unequaled facilities for obtaining the materials, and with acknowledged skill in ship-building, with thousands of miles of sea-coast, indented with the finest harbors in the world, with surplus products that require in their transportation a large and increasing tonnage, we can neither profitably build ships nor successfully compete with English ships in the transportation of our own productions.'

No change for the better has taken place since that report was made. On the contrary, the indications are that the great ship-building interest of the Eastern and Middle States has been steadily declining, and that consequently the United States is gradually ceasing to be a great maritime Power. A return to specie payments will do much, but will not be sufficient, to avert this declension and give activity to our ship-yards. The materials which enter into the construction of vessels should be relieved of taxation by means of drawbacks; or if this may be regarded as impracticable, subsidies might be allowed as an offset to taxation. If subsidies are objectionable, then it is recommended that all restrictions upon the registration of foreign-built vessels be removed, so that the people of the United States, who cannot profitably build vessels, may be permitted to purchase them in the cheapest market. It is certainly unwise to retain upon the statute books a law restrictive upon commerce, when it no longer accomplishes the object for which it was enacted."

What was said by the Secretary in 1866 and 1867, upon this subject, is true at the present time; and he therefore feels it to be his duty to repeat his recommendations. The shipping interest was not only prostrated by the war, but its continued depression is attributable to the financial legislation, and the high taxes consequent upon the war. The honor and the welfare of the country demand its restoration.

Accompanying this report there is a very accurate and instructing chart, prepared by Mr. S. Nimmo, Jr., a clerk in this Department, which presents, in a condensed form, the progress of shipbuilding in the United States from 1817 to 1868.

Since the abrogation of the treaty of June 4, 1854, between the United States and Canada, no favorable opportunity for a reconsideration of the commercial relations of the two countries has been presented. Canada has yet to consolidate a political confederation with the other English colonies and possessions on this continent, and until the hostility of Nova Scotia to that measure is removed, and the concurrence of Northwest British America is secured, the authorities at Ottawa are in no situation to make an adequate proposition to the United States, in exchange for the great concession of an exceptional tariff, on our northern frontier, in favor of the leading Canadian staples. On the other hand, until the United States shall have fully matured a satisfactory system of duties, external as well as internal, the Secretary would be indisposed to favor any special arrangement which would remove any material branch of the revenue system from legislative control. Meanwhile, a Canadian policy for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to dimensions adequate to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from the Upper Lakes to the Atlantic, will doubtless be regarded as indispensable to any substantial renewal, by treaty or legislation, of the former arrangement. The discussions and experience of the last twelve months are regarded by the Secretary as warranting an authoritative comparison of views between the representatives of Great Britain and Canada and the Government of the United States, and in that event, this Department will cheerfully contribute, by all appropriate means, to comprehensive measures which shall assimilate the revenue systems of the respective countries, make their markets mutually available, and for all commercial or social purposes render the frontier as early an imaginary line as possible. There certainly seems no just reason why all the communities on the American Continent might not imitate the example of the Zollverien of the German States.

The progress of the coast survey has been satisfactory, and commensurate with the appropriations, as will be seen from the annual report of the Superintendent of that work. During the past year surveys have been in progress in the following localities, named in geographical order, viz.: On the coast of Maine, in Penobscot Bay, and on the islands lying within its entrance; on the shores of St. George's and Medoniak Rivers; in Muscongus Bay; on the estuaries of Quolog Bay, and in the vicinity of Portland; completing all the in-shore work between the Penobscot and Cape Elizabeth. In Massachusetts, between Barnstable and Monomay, completing the survey of Cape Cod. In Rhode Island, on the western part of Narragansett Bay. In New-York, at Rondout and in the Bay of New-York. In New-Jersey, on the coast near the head of Barnegat Bay. In Maryland and Virginia, on the Potomac River and the southern part of Chesapeake Bay. In North Carolina, in Pamlico Sound and on its western shore, including Neuse and Bay Rivers, and off the coast north of Hatteras. In South Carolina, on the estuaries of Port Royal Sound. In Georgia, on St. Catherin's, Doboy and St. Andrew's Sounds; in the Florida Straits, and in the bay between the Keys and main shore of Florida. On the coast between Pensacola and Mobile entrances. At the passes of the Mississippi, and in Galveston, Matagorda and Corpus Christi Bays, on the coast of Texas. In California surveying parties have been at work on the coast between Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, at Point Sal and on the Peninsula of San Francisco. In Oregon, on Yaquinna Bay, Columbia and Uehaleur Rivers. In Washington Territory, on Fuca Straits and in Puget Sound.

In the Coast Survey Office, forty-eight charts have been entirely or partially engraved during the year, of which nineteen have been published. Regular observations of the tides at seven principal stations have been kept up, and tide tables, for all parts of the United States, for the ensuing year, have been published. A new edition of the Directory or Coast Pilot for the Western coast has been prepared, and a preliminary guide for the navigation of the North-western coast has been compiled.

This brief glance at the operations of the Coast Survey during the past year shows the great scope of that work, which has justly earned a large measure of public favor. Its importance to the commerce and navigation of the country are now well understood, nor can its incidental contributions to science fail to be appreciated by the representatives of the people. The work should be pressed steadily forward, with means sufficient for the most effective working of the existing organization, so that it may embrace, at no distant period, the whole of our extended coast-line within its operations, including the principal harbors in our newly-acquired Territory of Alaska.

The report of the Light-house Board is, as usual, an interesting one. No Bureau of the Treasury Department is conducted with more ability, or with a more strict regard to the public interests, than this.

In view of the extension of the light-house system consequent upon the increase of the commerce of the country and the acquisition of sea-coast territory, it is respectfully submitted that some authoritative definition of the limit to which aids to navigation shall be extended by the General Government should be established.

It may well be doubted whether the General Government shall be called upon to do more than to thoroughly provide the sea and lake coasts with lights of high order, both stationary and floating, and so to place lights of inferior order as to enable vessels to reach secure anchorages at any season of the year.

The act of Congress, approved Aug. 31, 1852, establishing the Light-house Board, directs that the coasts of the United States shall be divided into twelve districts. It is recommended that authority be given to increase the number of districts to fourteen.

The business of the Bureau would be facilitated if Congress should confer the franking privilege upon the Light-house Board in the same manner and upon the same terms as it is now exercised by the several bureaus of the Treasury Department.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the Director of the Mint, which contains the usual statistics of the coinage of the country, and various suggestions and recommendations, which are worthy of consideration.

The total value of the bullion deposited at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year was $27,166,318 70, of which $25,472,894 82 was in gold, and $1,693,423 88 in silver. Deducting the redeposit, the amount of actual deposit was $24,591,325 84.

The coinage for the year was in gold coin $18,114,425; gold bars, $6,026,810 06; silver coin, $1,136,750; silver bars, $456,236 40; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, (one, two, three and five-cent pieces,) $1,713,385; total coinage, $20,964,560; total bars stamped, $6,483,046 54.

The gold deposits of domestic production were at Philadelphia, $1,300,338 53; at San Francisco, $14,850,417 84; at New-York, $5,409,996 55; at Denver, $357,935 11. The silver deposits were at Philadelphia, $67,700 78; at San Francisco, $651,239 05; at New-York, $262,312 96; at Denver, $5,082 67.

The gold and silver deposits of foreign production were $1,666,602 35. The amount of gold coined at Philadelphia was $3,864,425; at San Francisco, $14,979,558 52; of silver at Philadelphia, $314,750; at San Francisco, $882,000; of nickel, copper and bronze at Philadelphia, $1,713,385. Total number of pieces struck, 49,735,840.

The branch Mint at Denver has never coined money, and its expenses are entirely out of proportion to its business. The law under which it was organized should be repealed, and the institution reorganized as an assay office.

During the past year the branch Mint building at Carson City, Nevada, has been completed, and the necessary machinery and fixtures have been forwarded. It will be ready for work early next season.

The Mint at Philadelphia, and the branch Mint at San Francisco, have the confidence of the people and of the Government, and when the new mint building in San Francisco is erected, these Mints will be of ample capacity to supply coinage for the whole country. The business of coinage requires large and expensive establishments, under charge of men of science and of undoubted integrity; and such can be successfully maintained only at commercial centres, where bullion of different degrees of fineness is continually offered for manipulation. The establishment of additional branch mints is, therefore unnecessary, and would be injudicious.

The entire deposits at the branch Mint in San Francisco were formerly unparted bullion; now nearly two-thirds of the amount is deposited in bars, refined by private establishments. The law requires that the parting charge shall equal the actual cost of the process; but the experience for the past four years that not less than $30,000 annually may be saved to the Government by discontinuing the business of refining upon the Pacific coast; and it is, therefore, recommended that the Secretary be authorized to exchange the unparted bullion deposited at the Mint for refined bars whenever, in his opinion, it may be for the public interest to do so.

It is also recommended that authority be given for the redemption of the one and two-cent pieces by the Treasurer, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Department.

On the 1st day of April last Mr. R. W. Raymond was appointed Commissioner of Mining Statistics, in place of Mr. J. Ross Browne, now Commissioner to China.

Mr. Raymond was instructed to continue the work so ably commenced by his predecessor, and his report will show with what diligence and ability he is performing the duties assigned to him. The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to this report, and asks for the recommendations which it contains due consideration.

The following extract from the Secretary's report of 1867, presents, in language which he cannot make more explicit, his present views:

"The Secretary respectfully recommends the reorganization of the accounting offices of the Treasury Department, so as to place this branch of the public service under one responsible head, according to what seems to have been designed in the original organization of the Department, and followed until the increase of business led to the creation of the office of Second Comptroller, and subsequently to that of Commissioner of Customs. There are now three officers controlling the settlement of accounts, each independent of the others, and, as a consequence, the rules and decisions are not uniform where the same or like questions arise. In the judgment of the Secretary, the concentration of the accounting offices under one head would secure greater efficiency, as well as greater uniformity of practice, than can be expected under a divided supervision. It is believed, also, that it would be advantageous to relieve the Commissioner of Customs of the duty of settling accounts, and to confine his labors to the supervision of the revenue from Customs, now sufficiently large to demand his whole time. It is, therefore, recommended that the office of Chief Comptroller be created, having general supervision of the accounting officers and appellate jurisdiction from their decisions; to which should be transferred the duty of examining and countersigning warrants on the Treasury, and of collecting debts due the Government, now constituting a part of the duties of the First Comptroller; and that the adjustment of accounts pertaining to the Customs be restored to the latter office.

The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report, of a reorganization of the Bureaus of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. The compensation is inadequate to the services performed, and simple justice to gentlemen of the ability and character of those employed in the Department, requires a liberal addition to their present compensation. Since the rates of compensation now allowed were established, the duties, labors and responsibilities of the Bureaus have been largely increased, and the necessary expenses of living in Washington have been more than doubled."

The Secretary also again recommends that a change be made in regard to the adjustment and settlement of accounts in the office of the Third Auditor; that a period be fixed within which war claims shall be presented, and that measures be adopted to perpetuate testimony in cases of claims that are disallowed.

The able report of the Treasurer gives a detailed account of the operations of the Treasury during the last fiscal year, and contains many valuable suggestions for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Supervising Architect gives full and detailed accounts of the progress that has been made in the construction of public buildings.

The reports of the heads of the respective Bureaus will be found to be of unusual interest—containing, as they do, accurate information in regard to the affairs of the Government in this interesting period of its history.

Mr. S. M. Clark having resigned the office of Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mr. G. B. McCartee has been placed temporarily in charge of it. As the past management and present condition of this Bureau are now under investigation by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, the Secretary feels at liberty only to say, at this time, that from the examinations which he has caused to be made by officers and clerks of this Department, he feels justified in remarking that the reports which have been at various times put in circulation in regard to over-issues of notes or securities, and of dishonesty in the administration of the Bureau, are unfounded.

A systematic effort is being made to reduce the expenses of the administration of the Customs service, and with considerable success. The process is necessarily slow and beset with difficulties; but material reduction has been already made, and still greater is in progress.

During the war the business of the Treasury Department was so largely and rapidly increased, and so many inexperienced men were necessarily employed, that perfect order and system could not be enforced. Many accounts were unsettled, and some branches of business had fallen into confusion. Much attention has been given by the Secretary "to straightening up" the affairs of the Department. He is now gratified in being able to say, that order and system have been introduced where they were found to be needed; that the Bureaus are in good working order; and that the "machinery" of the Department is in as satisfactory condition as perhaps it can be, under existing laws. The result of the examinations which he has caused to be made has excited his admiration of the wisdom displayed by Mr. Hamilton in the system of accounting which he introduced, and most favorably impressed him with the value of the services of the men, who, poorly paid, and little known beyond the walls of the Treasury building, have for years conducted, with unfaltering fidelity, the details of a business, larger and more complicated than was ever devolved upon a single Department by any Government in the world.

In concluding this communication, it may not be inappropriate for the Secretary, in a few brief words, to review some points in the general policy of the administration of the Treasury for the past four years.

The following statement—published in the last Treasury report—exhibits the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1865:

Funded debt	$1,100,361,241 80
Matured debt	349,420 09
Temporary loan certificates	52,452,328 29
Certificates of indebtedness	171,790,000 00
Interest-bearing notes	526,812,800 00
Suspended or unpaid requisitions	114,256,548 93
United States notes, legal tenders	433,160,569 00
Fractional currency	24,254,094 07
Total	$2,423,437,002 18
Cash in the Treasury	56,481,924 84
Balance	$2,366,955,077 34

By this statement it appears that, with $56,481,924 84 in the Treasury, there were requisitions waiting for payment (the delay in the payment of which was greatly discrediting the Government) to the amount of $114,256,548 93; that there were $52,452,328 29 of temporary loan certificates liable to be presented in from ten to thirty days' notice, and $171,790,000 of certificates of indebtedness which had been issued to contractors, for want of the money to pay the requisitions in their favor, and which were maturing daily. At the same time, the efforts to negotiate securities were not being attended with the usual success, while the expenses of the war were not less than two millions of dollars per day. The vouchers issued to contractors for the necessary supplies of the army and navy—payable one-half in certificates of indebtedness and the other half in money—were being sold at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent., indicating by their depreciation how low was the credit of the Government, and how uncertain was the time of payment.

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of the army of Virginia under Gen. Lee, (which virtually closed the war,) had not the effect of relieving the Treasury. On the contrary, its embarrassments were increased thereby, inasmuch as it seemed to leave the Government without excuse for not paying its debts, at the same time that popular appeals for subscriptions to the public loans were divested of much of their strength. As long as the Government was in danger, by the continuation of hostilities, the patriotism of the people could be successfully appealed to for the purpose of raising money and sustaining the public credit, without which the war could not be vigorously prosecuted. When hostilities ceased, and the safety and unity of the Government were assured, self-interest became again the controlling power. It will be remembered that it was then generally supposed that the country was already fully supplied with securities, and that there was also throughout the Union a prevailing apprehension that financial disaster would speedily follow the termination of the war. The greatness of the emergency gave the Secretary no time to try experiments for borrowing on a new security of long time and lower interest, and removed from his mind all doubts or hesitation in regard to the course to be pursued. It was estimated that at least $700,000,000 should be raised, in addition to the revenue receipts, for the payment of the requisitions already drawn, and those that must soon follow—preparatory to the disbandment of the great Union army—and of other demands upon the Treasury. The anxious inquiries then were, how can this large amount of money be raised? and not what will be the cost of raising it. How can the soldiers be paid, and the army be disbanded, so that the extraordinary expenses of the War Department may be stopped? and not what rate of interest shall be paid for the money. These were the inquiries pressed upon the Secretary. He answered them by calling to his aid the well-tried agent who had been employed by his immediate predecessors, and by offering the seven and three-tenths notes—the most popular loan offered to the people—in every city and village, and by securing the advocacy of the Press, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In less than four months from the time the work of obtaining subscriptions was actively commenced the Treasury was in a condition to meet every demand upon it.

But while the Treasury was thus relieved, the character of the debt was by no means satisfactory. On the 1st day of September it consisted of the following items:

Funded debt	$1,109,568,191 80
Matured debt	1,503,020 09
Temporary loan	107,148,713 16
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000 00
Five per cent. legal-tender notes	33,954,230 00
Compound interest legal-tender notes	217,024,160 00
Seven-thirty notes	830,000,000 00
United States notes, legal tenders	433,160,569 00
Fractional currency	26,344,742 51
Suspended requisitions uncalled for	2,111,000 00
Total	$2,845,907,626 56
Deduct cash in Treasury	88,218,055 13
Balance	$2,757,689,571 43

From this statement it will be perceived that $1,276,834,123 25 of the public debt consisted of various forms of temporary securities; $433,160,569 of United States notes—the excess of which over $400,000,000 having been put into circulation in payment of temporary loans—and $26,344,742 of fractional currency. Portions of this temporary debt were maturing daily, and all of it, including $18,415,600 of the funded debt, was to be provided for within a period of three years. The seven-thirty notes were, by law and the terms of the loan, convertible at maturity, at the will of the holder, into five-twenty bonds, or payable like the rest of these temporary obligations in lawful money.

It was of course necessary, to make provision for the daily maturing debt, and also for taking up, from time to time, such portions of it as could be advantageously converted into bonds, or paid in currency, before maturity, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of accumulating large sums of money, and of relieving the Treasury from the danger it would be exposed to if a very considerable portion of the debt were permitted to mature with no other means for paying it than that afforded by sales of bonds in a market too uncertain to be confidently relied upon in an emergency. In addition to the temporary loan, payment of which could be demanded on so short a notice as to make it virtually a debt payable on demand—the certificates of indebtedness, which were maturing at the rate of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 per month—the five per cent. notes which matured in January following, and the compound interest notes, which were payable at various times within a period of three years—there were $830,000,000 of seven-thirty notes which would become due as follows, viz.:

Aug. 15, 1867	$300,000,000
June 15, 1868	300,000,000
July 15, 1868	230,000,000

As the option of conversion was with the holders of these notes, it depended upon the condition of the market, whether they would be presented for payment in lawful money, or to be exchanged for bonds. No prudent man, intrusted with the care of the nation's interest and credit, would permit two or three hundred millions of debt to mature, without making provision for its payment; nor would he, if it could be avoided, accumulate large sums of money in the Treasury which would not be called for, if the price of bonds should be such as to make the conversion of the notes preferable to their payment in lawful money. The policy of the Secretary was, therefore, as he remarked in a former report, determined by the condition of the Treasury and the country, and by the character of the debt. It was simply, first, to put and keep the Treasury in such condition, as not only to be prepared to pay all claims upon presentation, but also to be strong enough to prevent the success of any combinations that might be formed to control its management; and, second, to take up quietly, in advance of their maturity, by payment or conversion, such portions of the temporary debt as would obviate the necessity of accumulating large currency balances in the Treasury, and at the same time relieve it from the danger of being forced to a further issue of legal-tender notes, or to a sale of bonds, at whatever price they might command. In carrying out this policy, it seemed also to be the duty of the Secretary to have due regard to the interests of the people, and to prevent, as far as possible, the work of funding from disturbing legitimate business. As financial trouble has almost invariably followed closely upon the termination of protracted wars, it was generally feared, as has been already remarked, that such trouble would be unavoidable at the close of the great and expensive war in which the United States had been for four years engaged. This, of course, it was important to avoid, as its occurrence might not only render funding difficult, but might prostrate those great interests upon which the Government depended for its revenues. It was, and constantly has been, therefore, the aim of the Secretary so to administer the Treasury, while borrowing money and funding the temporary obligations, as to prevent a commercial crisis, and to keep the business of the country as steady as was possible on the basis of an irredeemable and constantly fluctuating currency. Whether his efforts have contributed to this end, he does not undertake to say; but the fact is unquestioned, that a great war has been closed—large loans have been effected—heavy revenues have been collected, and some $1,300,000,000 of temporary obligations have been paid or funded, and a great debt brought into manageable shape, not only without a financial crisis, but without any disturbance to the ordinary business of the country. To accomplish these things successfully, the Secretary deemed it necessary, as has been before stated, that the Treasury should be kept constantly in a strong condition, with power to prevent the credit of the Government and the great interests of the people from being placed at the mercy of adverse influences. Notwithstanding the magnitude and character of the debt, this power the Treasury has for the last three years possessed; and it has been the well-known existence, rather than the exercise of it, which has in repeated instances saved the country from panic and disaster. The gold reserve, the maintenance of which has subjected the Secretary to constant and bitter criticism, has given a confidence to the holders of our securities, at home and abroad, by the constant evidence which it exhibited of the ability of the Government, without depending upon purchases in the market, to pay the interest upon the public debt, and a steadiness to trade, by preventing violent fluctuations in the convertible value of the currency, which have been a more than ample compensation to the country for any loss of interest that may have been sustained thereby. If the gold in the Treasury had been sold down to what was absolutely needed for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not only would the public credit have been endangered, but the currency; and, consequently, the entire business of the country would have been constantly subject to the dangerous power of speculative combinations.

Of the unavailing effort that was made by the Secretary to contract the currency, with the view of appreciating it to the specie standard, he forbears to speak. His action in respect to contraction, although authorized, and for a time sustained, was subsequently disapproved (as he thinks unwisely) by Congress. This is a question, however, that can be better determined hereafter than now.

Complaint has been made that, in the administration of the Treasury Department since the war, there has been too much of interference with the stock and money market. This complaint, when honestly made, has been the result of a want of reflection or of imperfect knowledge of the financial condition of the Government. The transactions of the Treasury have, from necessity, been connected with the stock and money market of New-York. If the debt after the close of the war had been a funded debt, with nothing to be done in relation to it but to pay the accruing interest, or if business had been conducted on a specie basis, and consequently been free from the constant changes to which it has been and must be subject—as long as there is any considerable difference between the legal and commercial standard of value—the Treasury could have been managed with entire independence of the Stock Exchange or the Gold Room. Such, however, was not the fact. More than one-half of the national debt, according to the foregoing exhibits, consisted of temporary obligations, which were to be paid in lawful money, or converted into bonds; and there was in circulation a large amount of irredeemable promises constantly changing in their convertible value. The Secretary, therefore, could not be indifferent to the condition of the market, nor avoid connection with it, for it was in fact with the market he had to deal. He would have been happy had it been otherwise. If bonds were to be sold to provide the means for paying the debts that were payable in lawful money, it was a matter of great importance to the Treasury that the price of bonds should not be depressed by artificial processes. If the seven-thirty notes were to be converted into five-twenty bonds, it was equally important that they should sustain such relations to each other, in regard to prices, that conversions would be effected. If bonds were at a discount, the notes would be presented for payment in legal tenders; and these could only be obtained by further issues, or the sale of some kind of securities. For three years, therefore, the state of the market has been a matter of deep solicitude to the Secretary. If he had been indifferent to it, or failed carefully to study the influences that controlled it, or had hesitated to exercise the power with which Congress had clothed him, for successfully funding the temporary debt by conversions or sales, he would have been false to his trust. The task of converting a thousand millions of temporary obligations into a funded debt, on a market constantly subject to natural and artificial fluctuations, without depressing the prices of bonds, and without disturbing the business of the country, however it may be regarded now, when the work has been accomplished, was, while it was being performed, an exceedingly delicate one. It is but simple justice to say, that its successful accomplishment is in a great measure attributable to the judicious action of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Mr. Van Dyck.

Similar complaint has also been made of the manner in which gold and bonds have been disposed of, by what has been styled "secret sales;" and yet precisely the same course has been pursued in these sales that careful and prudent men pursue who sell on their own account. The sales have been made when currency was needed and prices were satisfactory. It was not considered wise or prudent to advise the dealers precisely when and to what amount sales were to be made, (no sane man, operating on his own account, would have done this,) but all sales of gold have been made in the open market, and of bonds by agents or the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, in the ordinary way, with a view of obtaining the very best prices, and with the least possible disturbance of business. In the large transactions of the Treasury, agents have been indispensable, but none have been employed when the work could be done equally well by the officers of the Department. Whether done by agents or officers, the Secretary has no reason to suppose that it has not been done skillfully and honestly as well as economically. He is now gratified in being able to say, that unless a very stringent market, such as was produced a few weeks ago by powerful combinations in New-York, should send to the Treasury large amounts of the three per cent. certificates for redemption, no further sales of bonds are likely to be necessary. Until, however, the receipts from internal revenues are increased, the necessities of the Government will require that the sales of gold shall be continued. These sales are now being made by advertisements for sealed bids, instead of the agencies heretofore employed. The result so far has not been entirely satisfactory, but a proper respect for what, according to the tone of the Press, appeared to be the public sentiment, seemed to require it. The new mode will be fairly tested, and continued if it can be without a sacrifice of the public interest.

The Secretary has thus referred to a few points in his administration of the Treasury, for the purpose of explaining some things which may have been imperfectly understood, and not for the purpose of defending his own action. Deeply sensible of the responsibilities resting upon him, but neither appalled nor disheartened by them, he has performed the duties of his office according to the best of his judgment and the lights that were before him, without deprecating criticism; and plainly and earnestly presented his own views without seeking popular favor. It has been his good fortune to have had for his immediate predecessors two of the ablest men in the country, to whose judicious labors he has been greatly indebted for any success that may have attended his administration of the Treasury. Nor is he under less obligation to his associates, the officers and leading clerks of the Department, whose ability and whose devotion to the public service have commanded his respect and admiration.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Welles.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 7, 1868: The total number of vessels in use in the Navy, including cruisers, storeships, receiving ships, tugs, &c., is 81, carrying 693 guns. The whole number of vessels borne upon the Navy list is 206, carrying 1,743 guns, a reduction of 32 vessels and 126 guns from last year's exhibit. Of the total number of vessels in use, 35 are cruising vessels in squadron service, carrying 356 guns; 10 are practice vessels in the Naval Academy; 6 are receiving ships, and the remainder are storeships, tugs employed at navy-yards, &c. There are 46 iron-clads laid up and 5 not completed; there are also 15 sloops and 2 line-of-battle ships not completed, and 57 vessels either laid up, repairing, fitting for sea or for sale. The naval force is classified as follows: 52 iron-clad vessels carrying 129 guns; 95 screw steamers carrying 938 guns; 28 paddle-wheel steamers carrying 199 guns, and 31 sailing vessels carrying 477 guns.

The organization of squadrons remains essentially the same as last year, with the exception of some changes of commanding officers. Squadrons have been replaced in the posts from which they were withdrawn during the war, and at no time have the power and prestige of the American Navy been more honored and respected than now. The Navy Department propose to have one or more vessels visit annually every port where American capital is employed. The report then gives a brief account of the movements of the various squadrons in different portions of the globe, commencing with the

EUROPEAN SQUADRON,

commanded by Admiral Farragut. Admiral Farragut, has visited during the year, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Greece, Turkey and Morocco. His reception in every place which he has visited was equally flattering with his reception the preceding year in the north of Europe, and cannot be less acceptable to the Government and people of the United States. While honoring that distinguished officer, the Sovereigns and other high officials of these Powers, have availed themselves of the occasion to compliment, in friendly terms, the nation he represents. It is a gratification to remark, while noting the movements of this officer and his squadron, that in no instance has an appeal been made for his interference in any manner to relieve or extend aid to our countrymen scattered along the shores where the flag has been exhibited, nor has any application been made to him to assert and vindicate their rights. Throughout Europe the rights of American citizens are respected, and wherever the flag has been carried by the navy, the privileges to which they are entitled and which are guaranteed by treaty stipulations and international law, have been asserted and maintained.

The particulars of Admiral Farragut's cruise are recited at some length, but the facts are already familiar to the public.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The death of Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding this squadron, who was drowned Jan. 11, 1867, is announced, and his successor, Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, reached Singapore on the 18th of April last. The squadron is composed of the following vessels:

Piscataqua, (flag ship)	23 guns	Unadilla	5 guns
Oneida	8 guns	Aroostook	5 guns
Iroquois	6 guns	Maumee	8 guns
Ashuelot	10 guns	Idaho, (store and hospital ship)	7 guns
Monocacy	10 guns		

The limits of this squadron, says the report, are extensive and the service required is of a varied character. Although the squadron has been mainly in Japanese waters, the principal commercial ports in China have been visited, and all needed protection given to American interests.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, who was in command of this squadron at the date of my last report, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas on the 7th of December. The flag-ship *Susquehanna* being infected with the disease, was, on her return to New-York, placed out of commission, and, until the *Contoocook* was ready for sea, the *Wampanoag* was used as a flag-ship. Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff hoisted his flag on board the latter vessel on the 22d of February. The squadron is now composed of the

Contoocook, flag-ship	13 guns	Yantic	5 guns
Saco	10 guns	Gettysburg	9 guns
Penobscot	9 guns	Nipsic	6 guns

The Rear-Admiral commanding has, in the flag-ship visited many of the important points within the limits of his command. During the months of May and June he was at St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Point à Pitre, St. Pierre, Laguayra, Aspinwall, Port-au-Prince and Key West. He is now making a second cruise through the West India Islands, and at last advices was at Havana. The other vessels of the squadron have been actively employed, and have given assistance to our merchantmen and protection to our citizens whenever needed. A vessel continues to be constantly stationed at Aspinwall for the protection of our citizens and treasure *in transitu* between that place and Panama.

The disturbed condition of Hayti has called for more than ordinary attention to American interests on that island. Instructions have, from time to time, been issued to the Admiral in command to watch the progress of events, and be prepared at all times to afford necessary protection to our citizens. In pursuance of these directions, the *Contoocook*, *De Soto*, *Shawmut*, *Saco*, *Penobscot*, *Gettysburg* and *Nipsic* have, at different times, been in Hayden waters, and some of them have remained there for weeks successively.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The South Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, is composed of the following vessels:

Guerriere (flag-ship)	21 guns	Wasp	3 guns
Pawnee	11 guns	Kansas	8 guns
Quinnebaug	6 guns		

Two vessels were ordered home in consequence of the reduction of the naval force by act of Congress.

The continuation of the war between the Allied Powers and Paraguay has rendered it advisable to keep some portion of the force within as convenient reach as practicable of military operations. Other points, however, within the limits of the command have not been neglected, but our interests have received attention and ample protection. The flag has been shown at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, St. Catharines, San Carmen, Isla Grande, Falkland Islands, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and other points on the coast of South America; at Rosario, Curupaity, Corrientes, and other places on the La Plata, Parana and Paraguay rivers; and at Cape Town, Little Fish Bay, Benguela, St. Paul de Loando, Ambriz, Kinsembo, Kabend, Malemba, Landano, Black Point Bay and Mayumba, on the southwest coast of Africa.

The presence of naval vessels has generally been all that was necessary for the security of American citizens and their property; but on two occasions it was deemed advisable to land a part of the force at Montevideo. On the 7th of February, in concert with the commanders of other squadrons, and at the request of Gov. Flores, 50 seamen and marines were landed for the protection of foreign residents and the custom-house. On the succeeding day, affairs having quieted, the detachment was withdrawn. On the 19th of the same month another force was landed and remained on shore until the 26th, in consequence of disturbances occasioned by the assassination of Gen. Flores.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

On the 6th of August last Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, who had been in command of this squadron for two years, was relieved by Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven. The squadron comprises:

	Guns.		Guns.
Pensacola, (flagship)	20	Resaca	8
Mohongo	10	Ossipee	6
Lackawanna	7	Jamestown	15
Saginaw	6	Cyane, (storeship)	18

These vessels have, during the year, given much of their attention to the west coast of Mexico and the ports in the Gulf of California, where their presence has had a salutary influence.

The commercial ports of the Central American states of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador have been visited by the *Saranac*, *Mohican* and *Ossipee*. Our flag has been received with manifestations of pleasure by both the authorities and people. They all respect our rights and those of our countrymen residing there.

A vessel of this squadron continues to be stationed at Panama, for the protection of our interests on the Isthmus. Our commercial and whaling interests fully justify the constant presence of one or more of our vessels at the Sandwich Islands, a fact which will be appreciated when it is known that at one time in November, 1867, forty-two American flags were flying from that number of whaling and merchant vessels in the harbor of Honolulu, while but six flags of all other nations could be seen. In July last His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, attended by a portion of his cabinet and personal staff, visited the *Mohongo*, and was received with the honors due to his position.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner succeeded Rear-Admiral Dahlgren in command of this squadron on the 14th of July last. It is composed of the following vessels:

Powhatan, (flag-ship)	17 guns	Dacotah	7 guns
Tuscarora	10 guns	Nyack	6 guns
Kearsarge	7 guns	Onward	— —

Two vessels, the *Wateree* and *Fredonia*, have been lost by earthquake—the first at St. Thomas, Nov. 18, 1867, and the last at Arica, Aug. 13, 1868.

The report dwells upon the lack of navy-yard facilities, and recommends that steps be taken to place the navy establishments in a condition approaching the relative importance of our navy compared with that of other Powers.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCE IN NAVY-YARDS.

A reduction of the working force in the navy-yards was commenced soon after the close of the war, by gradually dismissing the most inefficient and unreliable mechanics and laborers, and retaining only the experts and most faithful hands for continued permanent employment. This arrangement, while it relieved the Department of the least profitable employees, secured a body of skillful mechanics on whom the Government could always depend, and who would form a nucleus to initiate others in any emergency. Hulls which had been commenced in the navy-yards during the war were in progress of construction and yet unfinished at its close, for which engines were building under contracts. To employ a small force of the best mechanics to complete in due time the work on these vessels was considered true economy, and for the best interests of the Government in all respects. But the action of Congress has necessitated a further reduction, so that but a remnant of that body of superior mechanics who were employed during the war remains, and they are engaged almost exclusively in the repair and refitment of vessels. These reductions have introduced changes, and suggestions for improvements in other particulars have led to reforms, and a reorganization of the management and government of the several navy-yards. Of the large gangs of workmen that were employed in each of the mechanical departments, so few are retained in any of the branches that masters to supervise the workmen are no longer required, and they have accordingly been gradually dispensed with as the work has diminished. Foremen and quarter-men, who are skillful mechanics, now perform the service which was assigned to masters when the yards were filled with mechanics. These reforms, and a more correct distribution of navy-yard duties among the several bureaus, which constitutes an essential feature in the reorganization, whereby a more close and rigid accountability prevails, have saved annually many thousand dollars to the Government at each of the navy-yards.

Congress, by reducing the day's labor of those who work for the Government to eight hours instead of ten, has imposed on the Department, as a necessity, the employment of a larger number of hands to execute the same amount of work; and if it was intended that the *per diem* compensation for a working day of ten hours in outside establishments should, under the statute, fix the rate of wages in navy-yards, twenty per cent. is added to the cost of labor. The estimates for labor for the current year were based on the standard which had always previously been recognized and observed, but Congress, while diminishing the appropriations below the estimates, also lessened the amount of labor to be daily rendered by each individual workman. While, therefore, the Department is furnished with less means, it is compelled to employ one-fifth more laborers than in preceding years for the same amount of work.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The act of June 17, 1868, limits the number of persons authorized to be enlisted into the navy, including apprentices and boys, to 8,500, and no more. This limitation, which is actually below the maximum which existed prior to the war, has compelled the Department to reduce the number of naval apprentices. A discontinuance of general enlistments was ordered immediately on the passage of the act, and discharges have taken place to such an extent as to require the Department to put one of the school ships out of commission. The necessity for this step is to be regretted, because a policy had been adopted for the future of the navy, which, if properly encouraged and sustained, would have furnished both the naval and commercial marine with a body of mariners of unsurpassed excellence. Those familiar with the subject are aware that the naval changes which have taken place and are in progress by the introduction of steam, together with the fact of greater inducements to engage in other pursuits, are diminishing the class of man-of-war's men on which we have hitherto depended, and who are fast disappearing. In point of economy, as well as of efficiency, it is not to be questioned that the apprentice system, well regulated and maintained, would be of immense benefit to the Government and country. Commencing their profession in early life, apprentices would receive a thorough nautical education, qualifying them to discharge, at the age of 18, all the duties of ordinary seamen, and, disciplined and trained to the performance of their duties, they would become experts, and able to render invaluable service.

A more complete and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is recommended. An alteration in the law regulating the promotion of officers is recommended. Under the provisions of this act, young officers in the early stages of their active professional career are in some instances placed on the retired list and thus become pensioners for life, after having received an education at the public expense, without rendering any equivalent service. It may well be questioned whether any officer below the grade of Lieutenant-Commander should be placed on the retired list for mental or professional disqualification which is often the result of indolence or incapacity.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

The naval pension roll on the 1st of November, 1868, was as follows:

1,175 invalids, annually receiving	$92,674 19
1,515 widows and children, receiving	247,152 00
36 invalids, under act March 2, 1867, receiving	4,436 00
2,726 persons, receiving a total amount of	$347,031 19

There has been during the year an increase on the pension list of 248 persons, calling for $27,202 95.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	$103,465,754 69
By request of the Navy Department there was carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1867	65,000,000 00
Leaving subject to draft	38,465,754 69
There remained in the Treasury, on the 30th June, 1868	18,345,360 07
Showing an expenditure during the fiscal year of	20,120,394 62

The resources for the current fiscal year are as follows.

Balance in the Treasury	$18,345,360 07
Appropriations, act June 17, 1868	17,356,350 00
Total	$35,701,710 07
There has been designated to be carried to the surplus fund	1,129,694 95
Leaving unexpended and available for the current fiscal year	34,572,015 12

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	$7,389,726 67
Repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in navy-yards	1,285,996 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, hospitals, &c.	425,839 75
Ordnance, repair of magazines, &c.	450,000 00
Coal, hemp and equipments	1,320,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	207,500 00
Naval Academy	210,584 40
Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac	40,500 00
Repair and preservation of vessels	3,790,500 00
Steam machinery, tools, &c.	1,305,000 00
Provisions and clothing	1,672,500 00
Repairs of naval hospitals and laboratories	46,000 00
Contingent expenses	1,674,500 00
Support of marine corps	1,174,367 77
Total	$20,993,414 59

In concluding his report Secretary Welles says it is a satisfaction to state that the year now drawing to a close has been one of peaceful but active cruising on the part of the navy. Our commerce and shipping interests, if less extensive than they were eight years ago, are nevertheless as vigilantly guarded and protected.

The waste of war is always great, but much of the expenditure of the Navy Department, which is but a small per cent. of the national war expenses, is invested in navy-yard improvements, which are worth to the Government all they cost, and in naval vessels and ordnance, which have at all times an intrinsic value. When the fact of this large amount of property on hand, of the return of millions to the Treasury, of the magnitude of the war, of the vast operations of the navy, and of the depreciation of the currency, and the consequently enhanced prices with which those operations were conducted, are considered, the economical and faithful administration of the Navy Department will be admitted.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Schofield.

The report of the Secretary of War sets forth that the strength of the army on Sept. 30 was 48,081, and will be reduced by Jan. 1 next, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000. Orders were issued last November to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery (except the light batteries) to fifty men per company. No recruiting rendezvous are now in operation except for the cavalry service, and the expense of the recruiting service is reduced to the minimum. All volunteer officers except one have been mustered out of the service.

At the suggestion of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, authority was given on the 6th of October last for the muster-in of one regiment of volunteer cavalry from the State of Kansas for service against hostile Indians. The service of this regiment is not expected to exceed six months, after which it is hoped the regular cavalry will be sufficient for the frontier service. It may be reasonably expected that a considerable reduction of the infantry of the army may be made within the next year without detriment to the interests of the country. I recommend that such reduction be authorized by law to be made gradually by ordinary casualties, by discharge of incompetent and unworthy officers, and by consolidation of regiments. I also recommend that the four regiments constituting the Veteran Reserve Corps be disbanded, officers unfit for active service to be retired, and all others to be transferred to active regiments. The term of enlistment for all arms of the service should be increased to five years, as a measure of economy and efficiency.

The entire army, with a few exceptions otherwise especially provided for, has been thoroughly and constantly inspected during the year. The work of the Bureau of Military Justice is comprised in 15,046 records of military courts received, reviewed and registered, and 1,457 reports on various subjects especially referred for opinion. Provision has been made for general instruction in military telegraphy and signaling. The report of the Quartermaster-General shows the total expenditure of that Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, to be $36,506,381 53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of $500,313 28; rejected, $2,654,430 38; and are still pending to the amount of $6,905,691 18. In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175,764 are identified. The total cost has been about $2,700,000. The fire-proof warehouse at the Schuylkill Arsenal has been completed, and the expense of rent greatly reduced thereby. The warehouse authorized at Jeffersonville will not be erected, as that depot will be broken up. The $150,000 appropriated for that warehouse has been remitted to the Treasury. Of the debt of Southern railroads for material sold to them after the war, $4,627,693 77 remain unpaid. The erection of a suitable building to accommodate the several branches of the War Department is recommended as a measure of economy and efficiency. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for a stock farm to supply horses for the cavalry. The average cost of the army ration during the year has been slightly above twenty-three cents. Subsistence to the value of over $630,000 has been supplied for the purposes of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the value of more than $370,000 for the support of Indians—a large decrease in both instances. 146,197 cases (being an average of three for each man in service) received medical treatment during the year ending June 30, 1868, of which about 90 per cent. were cases of disease, and the rest of wounds, accidents and injuries. The total number of deaths from all causes was 1,621, of which about 88 per cent. was from disease, and the rest from wounds, injuries and accidents; 452 deaths were from yellow fever, and 228 from cholera. The discharges upon certificate of disability number 1,074. The strength of the army during this period was 50,000 men. The disbursements of the Pay Department during the last fiscal year have been:

For the regular army	$17,303,968 53
For the Military Academy	169,199 04
To volunteers	42,696,444 06
Total	$60,669,611 63

There are now in service fifty-nine Paymasters of the regular establishment and eighteen of the temporary establishment, it being expected that all of the latter will be mustered out prior to the date of the next report. The disbursements for Reconstruction purposes have been $2,261,415 02. Surveys and explorations in the far West have been continued during the year. The expenditures of the Ordnance Department were a little more than $3,000,000—less than three-fifths of the expenditures of last year. The breech-loading converted Springfield musket is highly spoken of. A few smooth-bore and rifle guns of heavy calibre are being made for trial. When the most suitable kinds have been determined, a large number of guns for fortifications will have to be made. Arrangements are in progress to close up the Freedmen's Bureau by Jan. 1 next, except the educational and claims divisions. The sanitary condition of the freed people has, in general improved. Subsistence supplies have been issued to a daily average of 16,000 persons, by the Freedmen's Bureau, the number of rations issued during the year being 2,802,478. For a part of these supplies liens have been taken on the crops. The number of freedmen's day and night schools is 1,831, with 2,295 teachers and 104,327 pupils. The aggregate number of Sunday and day schools of all kinds is 4,026, with 241,819 scholars. The amount expended for support of schools during the year was $942,523 66; this does not include the expenditures by benevolent societies, estimated at $700,000 and by freedmen, estimated at $360,000. Fifteen Normal schools and colleges have been chartered or incorporated in different parts of the country. The total expenditures of the Bureau during the fiscal year were $3,977,041 72. The balance on hand was $3,622,067 99. The cadets at the West Point Academy now number 225, and under existing laws may be eventually increased to 290. The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were $68,743,094 71, to which is to be added the sum of $9,961,406 43, old war debts paid during the year, making the total expenditures of the Department $78,704,501 14. The appropriations for the present fiscal year were $35,400,557 47; the estimated deficiencies for the current year are $13,975,000. It is estimated that the sum of $65,682,388 85 will be required for the expenses of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of $60,240,231 81 from unexpended appropriations to be paid into the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year. The report presents a summary of the reports of the several Division Commanders as submitted by Gen. Grant in his letter of Nov. 24 already published; states that the discipline of the army is believed to be better than at any previous time since the war, commends the views of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman with regard to Indian affairs, and with regard to military aid to State Governments says:

The relation of the army to the civil authorities in the States recently restored to civil government has been a subject of no little perplexity. While those Governments were yet imperfectly organized, lacking to a great extent the sympathy and support of the most influential citizens, without organized police or militia forces, without arms and without money, and without even authority of law to organize and arm a militia, the military government, which the people had learned by more than three years' experience to rely upon for protection of life and property, was suddenly withdrawn. Immediately followed an exciting political canvass, having for its alternative results, in popular expectation, the support or overthrow of those newly-formed Governments. The result has been unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime, and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States. The only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the Government of any State, were passed in the infancy of the Republic, with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the National Government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the Southern States. Hence, with an earnest desire to do all in the power of the Executive to preserve peace in those States, and enable the people to fairly decide at the polls the exciting questions involved in the canvass, it has been found possible to attain these objects only in an imperfect degree, but it is believed that, considering the difficulties of the situation, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the comparative good order that has prevailed throughout the country. The instructions issued from this Department with the President's sanction, for the government of Department Commanders, and correspondence with those Commanders and Governors of States, are submitted with this report for the information of Congress.

THE INDIANS.

Report of Commissioner Taylor.

The following is the official report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the exception of the statistical data furnished for the information of the Secretary of the Interior:

Office of Indian Affairs, Dec. 7, 1868.

To Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

It will be seen by recurring to the proceedings of the Peace Commission, at its late meeting at Chicago, that a resolution was adopted commending to Congress the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In view of probable action upon this recommendation, and impelled by solemn convictions of duty, I feel called upon to offer some facts and arguments for the consideration of Congress, in opposition to the proposed transfer, and to give some views suggested by nearly two years' intimate connection with the Indian service, with regard to the best method for the future conduct of Indian affairs.

In 1849, Congress, upon the creation of the Department of the Interior, incorporated the Bureau of Indian Affairs in that Department, giving to its head the supervisory and appellate powers theretofore exercised by the Secretary of War. It is now proposed to retransfer the Bureau to the War Office. The question for legislative solution will be three-fold: Shall the Bureau be transferred to the War Department? or shall it remain under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior? or shall it be erected into an independent Department, upon an equal footing in all respects with the other Departments? as recommended unanimously in the report of the Peace Commission of 7th January last.

I shall endeavor to present some strong reasons against the transfer. These I proceed to offer, assuming all the time that the transfer means that, in future, all our "Indian affairs" are to be administered by the army, under the direction of the War Office.

My reasons in opposition are:

First—That the prompt, efficient and successful management and direction of our Indian affairs is too large and onerous, and too important a burden to be added to the existing duties of the Secretary of War.

There is a limit to human capacity and endurance, and when either is taxed beyond that limit, it must fail in the performance of its functions, and the result must be disappointment, and most probably disaster, to the service.

The business of the War Department, in all its varied and complex ramifications, is sufficient already, if properly transacted, to employ all the faculties of the most accomplished head, even with all the aids he may summon to his assistance. And there are few men living, if any, who can give the requisite attention to its demands, and at the same time discharge properly and with requisite promptness the delicate, important and numerous duties the care of Indian affairs would superadd. None can deny that the safe and successful management of the military affairs of a Republic of 40,000,000 of people demands the constant and exclusive exercise of all the powers of an accomplished and experienced statesman.

A little investigation, and even a superficial knowledge and a little reflection, will convince every candid mind that there is no branch of the public service more intricate and difficult, and involving more varied and larger public and private interests than our "Indian affairs,"—none requiring in their control and direction a larger brain or a more sensitive and charitable heart.

If these things be true, the conclusion is irresistible that the proposed transfer is unreasonable and wrong.

If the argument applies as well to the Interior, as the War Department, let it be so—its force is not abated by the admission.

Second—The "transfer" creates a necessity for maintaining a large standing army in the field.

I yield to none in admiration and love of the gallant officers and soldiers of the army. They are the hope of the nation in time of public danger, when the honor, integrity or existence of the Republic are threatened by foreign or domestic foes. But "there is a time for all things," and I submit that a time of peace is not the time for a large standing army. In time of war the army is our wall of defence. In peace, large armies exhaust the national resources, and are a standing menace to liberty. The safety of the country in peace is not to be sought in a magnificent array of bayonets, but in the virtue, intelligence, industry and patriotism of its citizens.

With the restoration of all the States to their peaceful relations to the Federal Government, and the return of their populations to industrial avocations and prosperity, if peace is maintained, as at present, with all foreign Powers, our military establishment should soon be reduced to a peace footing, its material returned to industrial and producing employ-

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Both Houses of Congress Yesterday.

Passage in the House of the Indian Bureau Bill.

Scandalous and Impertinent Resolutions of the Oregon Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The House of Representatives has taken very prompt action on the Indian question. Neither the say of the Secretary of the Interior, nor that of the Indian Commissioner, nor that of the Peace Commission has been waited for; but in the light of the last say of Sherman and Sheridan, the House did its part to-day toward the transfer of the Indian Office and its work from the Interior to the War Department. The committees were being called in regular order, when Gen. Garfield reported from the Military Committee, with slight amendments, the bill pending last Summer for the same purpose. The previous question was put on it, and then a vigorous discussion followed, in which Messrs. Windom, Higby and Cavanagh opposed the bill, the former desiring a reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs; but the sentiment of the House was decidedly in favor of its passage, and this sentiment prevailed by a vote of 16 yeas to 33 nays. The Democrats generally voted against it. The following is the bill in full:

A Bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Department of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1869, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, or either of them.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall promote the economy and efficiency of the Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and upon agents and sub-agents, and to substitute for such Superintendents and agents officers of the Army of the United States who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all the duties now imposed by law upon the superintendents and agents thus superseded, and without additional compensation therefor. The Secretary of War shall also detail an officer not below the rank of Colonel to fill the office and discharge the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Officers of the army designated to perform the duties of Commissioner, superintendent, agent or sub-agent, shall not be required to give the bonds now required of civil appointees, but shall be responsible for any neglect or maladministration according to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts for transportation connected with the Indian service shall hereafter be made in the same manner, and at the same time provided for transportation for the use of the army, and the accounts of all appropriations, expenditures and payments of money in the management of Indian affairs, except the pay of officers and enlisted men detailed for service under the provisions of this act, shall be kept separate and exhibited under the head of expenditures on account of the Indians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and, under regulations to be by him prescribed, to provide the times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter, and exchange with the several Indian tribes, according to the laws of the United States regulating the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The unexpected and prompt passage of this bill has created great consternation among the members of the Indian lobby, and they are already organizing for the defeat of the bill in the Senate, where the ring is strong. Dispatches from Territorial officers, Indian agents, contractors, &c., are being received, urging vigorous opposition to the bill, and there will be a sharp fight over it in the Senate, beyond a question. The heavy vote in the House, however, would seem to indicate its success.

THE DUTY ON COPPER.

The Ways and Means Committee having decided this morning not to interfere with the status of the Copper Tariff bill, it came up to-day as the unfinished business of yesterday, and was put upon its passage, after various efforts to reconsider, postpone, &c., all of which were out of order, because it was iron-bound with the previous question and the main question ordered, so that nothing was in order but the calling of the roll. It passed—yeas, 107; nays, 51. It increases the tariff on foreign copper on an average three cents per pound.

SCANDALOUS RESOLUTIONS FROM OREGON.

There was a spirited little scene in the House, to-day, following the presentation by the Speaker of the resolutions of the Oregon Legislature, requesting their Senators to resign. Mr. Washburne promptly denounced the language of the title as indecorous, and moved that the Speaker be directed to return the resolutions to the source whence they had come. Fernando Wood demanded the reading of them, which only increased the vote by which they were ordered to be returned. So Messrs. Williams and Corbett will probably not resign any more than Mr. Doolittle did under like circumstances. Mr. Washburne's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the paper just read be returned to the presiding officers of both branches of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertinent and indecorous.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Moorhead Tariff bill, which was postponed last session, will come up on Thursday as the special order in Committee of the Whole. The Ways and Means Committee resolved this morning to permit the consideration of the bill to go on, and they will prepare various amendments to it as it progresses. The probabilities are, under this course, that the whole subject of the tariff will be brought up, and that the fight will become general at an early day.

BUSINESS PROGRAMME.

Gen. Schenck gave notice to-day that on Thursday he would move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, and he desired gentlemen interested in any of the bills to be present. Mr. Washburne gave notice that he should pay special attention to the Senate bill annulling the stationery contract for the Interior Department, in which it is alleged there is "a big steal."

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The unconditional resignation of Commissioner Rollins, now tendered, to take effect on the 31st inst., has set in motion all the old aspirants for the position. Burbridge is again confident, Yeaton is not without hope, Wisewell may again loom up as Mr. Greeley arrived this morning. Jake Dupuy has not yet been heard from, but would probably not decline it if tendered. Senators seem to be of the opinion that the best thing will be to let the office run itself until the 4th of March, when the question will be, not whether they will have a good man, but which of the good men they will have.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day transacted no business beyond the introduction and reference of a few bills, among which was one to relieve F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, of political disabilities. A caucus of Republican Senators was held at 1 o'clock, and a committee of seven appointed to re-arrange the Senate committees, so as to give place to the newly-admitted Southern Senators. The committee are Messrs. Edmunds, Ramsey, Conkling, Sherman, Trumbull, Pomeroy and Rice. There will be no change in the Chairmanship of any important committee.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having put various copies of his report into hands where it was almost certain to get out, and where it did get out finally, concluded to get out the muddle about its publication himself, to-day, by sending it to Congress in advance of the message. This was sensible, and would have been still more so if it had been done yesterday. The result of all this disgraceful squabble over the premature publication of reports, with its thefts and violations of solemn promises, will probably be that the President and heads of Departments will hereafter return to the old practice of sending the Message and the Reports to Congress in writing.

DELMAR'S ESTIMATES.

Delmar is reported to be greatly enraged because Secretary McCulloch's report fails to sustain his figures. Delmar said that the country would have to borrow $1,500,000 during the present year over and above its income. Secretary McCulloch shows that we shall pay expenses and have $50,000,000 left to apply on the debt.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The delay has been in the hope of being able to submit some more positive information as to the result of the *Alabama* negotiation. Mr. Johnson is known to be extremely anxious to effect a settlement of this question before the expiration of his Administration. Mr. Seward shares the anxiety of the President on this point, and, so far as they are concerned, no effort will be spared to dispose of the entire matter in a manner just and satisfactory to the United States and England. Although Reverdy Johnson has not so far overstepped the line of his instructions, his course is not regarded as the wisest and most judicious, and it is by no means improbable that what may be called indiscretions will eventually be the greatest obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of results otherwise desirable. The forthcoming Message of the President will contain some allusions to this subject. He had an informal consultation to-day with several members of his Cabinet in reference to the claims, and that portion of the Message bearing on them. It is understood that cable dispatches have been received within the last few days which show some further steps in the matter of settlement. The latest phase of the whole question will be given in the Message, and a strong effort will be made in the Senate to secure the ratification of the views of the Administration and to set the seal of the treaty-making power on the results which may be attained. Mr. Johnson will use every exertion to make the settlement of this question the crowning act of his Administration.

MR. COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held an informal reception this evening, which was attended principally by citizens of Indiana resident in Washington, and by the intimate personal friends of the host and hostess. Nearly the entire Congress delegation of the State were present. The entire affair was very enjoyable, and was confined solely to an interchange of kindly feeling and expression of good-will.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The forthcoming Public Debt statement will show the amount of coin in the Treasury to be about $88,000,000, including $23,000,000 in coin certificates.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.

A memorial was presented to Congress from the members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the manner of organizing the Provisional Government in Georgia, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs: "Your memorialists also respectfully submit to the discretion of Congress whether the Constitutional Amendment has been adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can legally resume her *status* as a State in the Union, entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State. They present these facts in behalf of themselves and over 650,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will not be in vain."

The memorial is signed by Benjamin Conley, President of the Senate, and fifteen other Senators; and J. E. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four other members of the House, including expelled members.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day was occupied in hearing the reargument of a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, and the application of the act to trusts and contracts made before its passage. Hon. B. R. Curtis argued in favor of the validity of the act, and Hon. Clarkson N. Potter against it. The argument will probably occupy several days.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators, in caucus to-day, appointed the following gentlemen to form a committee to revise the standing committees of the Senate, to report to-morrow: Messrs. Edmunds, Ramsey, Conkling, Trumbull, Sherman, Rice and Pomeroy.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The following is the telegraphic report of the Special Commissioners recently appointed to examine the Central Pacific Railroad:

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.

O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

The Central Pacific Railroad is well and substantially built to Wadsworth on the Truckee River, 189 miles from Sacramento, except two bridges now nearly finished. Grades and curves are within the limits, and the locations are satisfactory. The rails weigh fifty-six to sixty-four pounds to the lineal yard. The ties are of sound timber and are of full size, and are laid at the rate of twenty-four hundred to the mile. The track is firmly laid and ballasted, the culverts and bridge foundations are of heavy granite masonery. The bridges are of Howe's truss pattern, well framed and ironed. The tunnels are sixteen feet wide. About twenty miles on the summit of the Sierra's are covered with snow sheds. Passenger trains can run from fifteen to thirty miles per hour safely and smoothly. The equipment of rolling stock, engine-houses and machine-shops is fully equal to the demands of the traffic. Seventy-nine locomotives are running on the road, and eighty more are on the way. On the new portion of the road along the Humboldt Valley the cross-ties, bridges and rails are up to the standard. There are a few minor defects—not of vital importance—in culverts, drains, width of embankment and ballast, but these can be remedied at small cost when the hurry of pushing forward the road is over.

Heavy trains of rails, ties and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, 445 miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work. The telegraph line is first-class.

(Signed,)
SHERMAN DAY,
R. S. WILLIAMS,
Major of Engineers U. S. A.,
LLOYD TEVIS,
} Special Com.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued bonds amounting to $1,280,000 to the Union Pacific, and $640,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Judge Fisher, in a charge to the Grand Jury, said:

In a case which has recently been heard before the Supreme Court in General Term, it was made conclusively to appear that at the election held in this city for municipal officers, on the 1st day of June last, there were polled a very large number of votes by persons employed in the military service, in direct contravention of the provisions of the act of Congress passed for the purpose of preserving the purity of the ballot-box. Men who had enlisted at their homes in the States, and with no intention of becoming residents here, and many of them had not been in the District half the time required to give them a residence such as would entitle them to vote under this act, even had they come here intending to make this city their future home, went boldly forward and having falsely and fraudulently procured their names to be registered, had deposited their ballots along with the honest and rightful electors of the city, the consequence of which has been that for months together the Municipal Government has been in a state of anarchy, during which the interests of the people have suffered seriously, and the passions and prejudices incident to party strife were aroused to such a pitch as to cause very grave apprehensions of violence and riotous disturbances of the public peace and tranquillity. It will be their duty to make a thorough inquest for all such cases and to omit no effort to bring condign punishment on these violators of the law.

COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGMENTS.

The Clerk of the Court of Claims has presented to Congress, in accordance with the law, statements of all judgments rendered in that Court for the year ending Dec. 7, 1868; which shows that judgments to the extent of $800,000 have been rendered; one of them for $128,000 for captured cotton, and other large sums on the same account.

FEMALE TREASURY CLERKS DISMISSED.

The force employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was reduced yesterday by the dismissal of twenty-five female clerks. It is contemplated to make a large general reduction of the clerical force of this Department during the present month.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. After a prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of Monday's proceedings were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The President presented a communication from the Court of Claims, in relation to the Judges of that Court; a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the destitute condition of the Indians on the upper Missouri, and their urgent need of relief, and a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the accounts of receipts and expenditures; all of which were laid on the table.

Messrs. Ramsey, Fessenden and Wilson presented petitions.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution, extending the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau for a limited period in certain States; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution, and a bill for the removal of political disabilities; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which on his motion was tabled and ordered printed. It provides that from and after July 1, 1869, all matter transported in the mails of the United States shall be subject to the rates of postage then established by law.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the President, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information possessed by the Department of State concerning recent transactions in La Platte, affecting the political relations of the United States with Paraguay, the Agentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil. Adopted.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Yates offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the proceedings of the Board which assembled in Washington under the act of 1865 to examine and recommend for promotion officers in the navy who distinguished themselves meritoriously during the rebellion, with the names of the officers recommended and of those promoted upon such recommendations. Laid over under the rules.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of Franklin J. Moses, the recently-chosen Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. Sumner moved that the bill be considered immediately by unanimous consent; but Mr. Edmunds objected, and it was laid over.

CONSIDERATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. Drake called up a resolution offered by him last July to amend the rules of the Senate so as to require Indian treaties to be considered in open session of the Senate. He said there was nothing in the nature of such treaties which required that they should be dealt with secretly, and he was sure that things had been done in framing such treaties in secret session which would not have been done openly.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, thought it doubtful whether it was wise to continue longer the system of dealing with the Indians by treaties at all, and he suggested that the resolution, with the subject to which it related, should be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Drake said he had no objection to the resolution being passed over until the Chairman of that Committee should be present.

Mr. Pomeroy remarked that a change in any one rule of the Senate was almost sure to make changes in other rules necessary, and he thought it best, in order to avoid a conflict of rules, that all propositions to amend them should go to some committee. Laid over.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. Patterson presented a memorial relating to the improvement of the Tennessee River. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF FOR REBELS.

One of the Louisiana Senators introduced a bill for the relief of certain persons engaged in the late rebellion. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Also a joint resolution relating to the Court of Claims, which provides that the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," be extended to the loyal citizens of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and that the act of Feb. 19, 1867, entitled "An act to declare the sense of an act entitled an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," shall not be so construed as to prohibit the payment of the claims of the loyal citizens of the United States, arising in the said States of Louisiana and Arkansas. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the Senate then (12:35) adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday having been read, the Speaker announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the House bill, regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores, it being the unfinished business at the adjournment of the House in July last.

Mr. Brooks raised the point of order that the business having been transacted at the September session and yesterday, that the bill had lost its precedence as unfinished business.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, giving at some length reasons in support of his decision.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Brooks demanded that it be read, as the members might have forgotten all about it.

The bill was then read.

It provides for the following rates of duties on imported copper, to take effect on the passage of the bill: On all copper imported in the form of ore, 3 cents for each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all block or coarse copper, 4 cents for each pound of fine copper; on all old copper, fit only for remanufacture, 4 cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured nor enumerated in the bill, 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Pike asked the Speaker whether the bill had been considered in the Committee of the Whole?

The Speaker replied that it had not been, as that course had been dispensed with. He added that Mr. Banks had afterward stated that he had not noticed that fact or he would have objected to it.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was passed—yeas 107, nays 51—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Boles, Bowen, Boyden, Broomall of Pennsylvania, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Collis, Cary, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Covode, Dawes, Delano, Dewees, Dicky, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Ferris, French, Garfield, Goss, Gravelly, Haughey, Heaton, Higbie, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Kelly, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Paine, Pettis, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Prince, Robertson, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stokes, Stover, Sypher, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whittemore, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—107.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Barker, Baldwin, Breck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Chanler, Churchill, Cook, Cullom, Eldridge, Fields, Fox, Glossbrenner, Hotchkiss, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lynch, Marshall, McCormick, Munger, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Pernam, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Randall, Robinson, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Tabor, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Washburne of Illinois, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Woodward, Young—51.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented the following communications, which were appropriately referred:

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1868; a statement of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims during the past year; a statement of the contracts made by the Surgeon-General for the care, support and treatment of transient paupers in the City of Washington, in accordance with the act of July 22, 1868; a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Patent Office for 1868; a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the destitute condition of the Indians of Dakota; a memorial of the Georgia Legislature in reference to reconstruction matters; the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency; the quarterly reports of the Treasurer of the United States for 1865 and 1866.

THE OREGON SENATORS.

The Speaker said he had received a communication inclosing resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon, with a request that they be presented to the House.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked that they be read.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to read the indorsement on the papers. The indorsement was read as follows:

Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon instructing their Senators in Congress to resign; they having voted for measures plainly and palpably unconstitutional, which have overthrown civil liberty and free Government, and consigned the citizens of eleven States to abject and despotic military dictatorship.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—The title is enough. I move that the paper be returned to the source from which it came.

Mr. Williams—I second that motion.

Mr. Wood—Let us have the paper read. I want to know what it is we are to return.

The Speaker remarked that he had presented the paper to the House because it came from a State Legislature.

Mr. Garfield remarked that the paper was indecorous in its title.

Mr. Wood asked how the House could say whether the paper was indecorous or not till it was read.

The Speaker directed the paper to be read in full.

The paper was read. The resolutions of the Legislature declare that the Oregon Senators, Messrs. Williams and Corbett, have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State in voting for the reconstruction measures, for the Tenure-of-Office act, for the act affecting the Supreme Court and for the impeachment of the President, and instructing those Senators to resign, in order that persons might be elected as their successors who would fairly and honestly represent the State of Oregon in the United States Senate.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said that if he had known the character of the instructions he would have objected to their being read. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the paper just read be returned to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertinent and indecorous.

Mr. Wood rose to make a remark.

The Speaker intimated that the previous question had been moved, and that discussion was not in order.

Mr. Wood went on to say that the paper was from the Legislature of a sovereign State—a loyal State—[calls of "Order."]

The Speaker repeated that discussion was not in order.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 127, nays 25. The resolution was adopted without a division.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the cost of suppressing Indian hostilities in 1866-'67-'68. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to introduce a bill supplementary to the National Bank act, and have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Randall moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The question arising on the reference of the bill, Mr. Ingersoll withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the expenses of the Commission to the Great and Little Osage Indians, and the value of presents, and as to the persons who accompanied the Commission, &c. Adopted.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. Garfield, from the Commission on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Department of War from the 1st January, 1869, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Windom hoped that a bill of such importance would not be passed under the previous question.

Mr. Garfield said that if the previous question was seconded he would be entitled to an hour to close the debate, and he would distribute that time among those who desired to discuss the bill.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Garfield stated briefly, and advocated the purposes and provisions of the bill, remarking that all the leading military officers, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others, recommended the change.

Mr. Windom opposed the bill, and denied that Sherman recommended the change; on the contrary, the Peace Commission, with that officer at its head, hesitated to make such recommendation. If there was any department of the Government that was the great malestrom of the Treasury, it was the War Department. He had shown last session, that to take care of 7,000 Indians in Arizona, under the War Department, had cost $1,500,000, while the 300,000 Indians in the whole country had cost only $4,000,000. He referred to the immense expenses of carrying on Indian wars, and thought that with such facts as those the House ought not to pass the bill without having it printed, and giving the members a chance to read it.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, favored the passage of the bill. The Indian Bureau, he said, was an open and standing disgrace to the Government. He referred to the recent Commission to the Osage Indians in Kansas, and stated that that Commission was attended by a vast retinue of speculators and plunderers; that it made a treaty by which 8,000,000 of acres of land were taken for a song and transferred to men whose reputation was not above suspicion.

Mr. Paine stated that he was in favor of this transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but thought that the bill should be amended so as to require bonds from officers having the making of contracts and the disbursement of money.

Mr. Schenck advocated the bill because he thought no reform proposed in the House would be so effectual in breaking up a foul nest of thieves as the passage of the bill would be. He spoke of Indian agents as a parcel of corrupt civilians, who were interested in getting up Indian wars in which they incurred no peril themselves, and argued that when the War Department would have control of the Indians it would be much more likely to avoid than to provoke war.

Mr. Higby opposed the bill, and gave it as his judgment that the attempted reform would prove a failure. He thought that the Government, in its dealings with the Indians, would have to come back to the principles of William Penn.

Mr. Garfield closed the debate, and read an extract from a late report of Gen. Sherman, dated Nov. 1, 1868, in which it is stated that he has come to the conclusion that there is but one thing to be done with the Indians, and that is to transfer the Bureau to the Department of War.

The discussion being closed, Mr. Windom moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived. The bill was then passed—yeas 116, nays 33.

SALARIES OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Messrs. Myers and O'Neill presented a petition of the Philadelphia letter-carriers for an increase of salaries. Referred.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Julian introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would move on Thursday, after the morning hour, to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would make that motion now, in order to get at the bill annulling the stationery contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole. The House refused to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

IMPRISONED FENIANS.

Mr. Robinson obtained the floor to speak on the subject of American citizens imprisoned in Great Britain, and offered a resolution calling on the President for information and correspondence on the subject.

He declared that every day that Warren and Costello were allowed to remain in British prisons, without remonstrance or action on the part of the American Government, the country suffered ineffable disgrace. These men had been convicted, he argued, for acts done and words spoken in the United States, and had been refused their right to a mixed jury. If he had his will, no man should eat his dinner, no woman marry a husband, and no business of life be carried on, until there was a declaration of war by the United States Government against Great Britain.

Mr. Wood made a few remarks, declaring that he concurred entirely in the views of his colleague.

The House then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Last Day's Session—Improvement to Navigation Proposed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The National Board of Trade assembled at 10:15 A. M. Mr. Gaus offered a resolution that the members of the Board of Trade deplore the frightful calamity which resulted from the collision of the steamers *United States* and *America*, and take this occasion to express their sense of horror at the event and to tender to the relatives and friends of the victims their heartfelt sympathy.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, it was

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn with this day's session, to meet in Richmond, Va.

A vote of thanks was given to the Mayor and City Council of Cincinnati for their courtesy. Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, offered a resolution favoring the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals. Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, offered a resolution recommending that a bounty be allowed for all materials of American growth and manufacture entering into the construction of vessels built in the United States, equal to the amount which would have been paid if they had been imported. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Stranahan the Convention adjourned for lunch.

The Convention reassembled at 1:40 P. M.

The report of the committee, on the subject of tax and tare on cotton, was referred to the Executive Council.

The motion of President Fraley's, to allow certain portions of Custom duties to be paid in legal-tender notes, was lost.

The proposition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade was laid on the table; that from the Louisville Board of Trade, referring to the Mississippi levees, was superseded by one on the same subject, offered by Mr. Tapp, of Memphis, which was carried; that of the Dubuque Board, in reference to the Pacific Railroad, (Sioux or Northern Branch,) having been diverted from its original course, was submitted and lost; that from the Buffalo Board, in reference to the New-York and Erie Canal, was submitted and unanimously carried; that of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in reference to making reports by Boards of Trade, was accepted by a unanimous vote.

A vote of thanks to President Fraley, for the able manner in which he had presided over the proceedings of the Congress, was taken.

On motion of Mr. Plummer, of Boston, the Civil Service bill was taken from the table and agreed to.

After listening to a parting address, and passing a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, the Convention adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Hibernia.

Fifty-two Persons Saved and Eighty-one Still Missing.

Raid of Kuklux Klans in West Tennessee.

THE HIBERNIA.

Further Particulars of Her Loss at Sea—Fifty-two Persons Known to be Saved—Eighty-one Still Missing.

A dispatch to Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line in this City, from Handyside & Henderson of Glasgow, under date of Dec. 8, says: "The *Hibernia*, in a heavy gale, broke her shaft and stern-pipe, sprung a desperate leak, and foundered on the 25th ult. in latitude 53, longitude 29. The passengers and crew behaved admirably, and were embarked in an orderly manner in five boats, duly provisioned. The Captain's and boatswain's boats, containing fifty-two persons, and including all the cabin passengers excepting Nelson A. Olds and G. Mason, have arrived safely. Three boats, under the first, second and third officers, containing the remainder of the passengers and crew, eighty-one persons in all, are still missing, but their safety is hoped for."

The *Hibernia* was built on the Clyde in 1865. Her measurement was 1,542 tons. She was built of iron, and was 278 feet in length, 33 feet in width, and 22 feet depth of hold.

The following is a corrected list of her passengers—numbering 83:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

G. Mason,
Miss A. Rogerson,
John C. Forbes,
Ann Webb,
Patrick Brewster,
Mrs. D. A. Melvin,
Bernard McFeeley,

A. Mason,
Catherine Boyle,
Mrs. E. Morrell,
John A. Bethel,
Nelson A. Olds,
John Robinson,
Rev. M. O'Connor,

Josiah Cocks.

Two ladies, names unknown.

INTERMEDIATE.

Martha Campbell.
Joseph McGrorty.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Alex. Carson,
Mary Brown,
Thos. McCready,
Ann Richmond,
Bernard Kearnan,
John McCormick,
John Devenney,
George Casey,
Anton Moser,
Cornelius Curran,
Patrick Cummings,
Charles Devenny,
Charles Sharp,
Peter Grimes,
Catherine Myers,
William McIntosh,
John Magee,
James Hill,
Hugh Tonar,
Bridget McMahon,
James Morrison,
Samuel Brewster,
John McElheney,
Rodger McCann,
Francis P. Kerrigan,
James Dives,
Thomas Hamilton,
Robert Miller,
Patrick McLinder,
Jane Scollen,
Francis Houston,

James Irving,
Eliza Johnston,
Agnes Nickson,
Sarah Richmond and inf't,
Francis Rodgers,
Dan. Flannagan,
John Fidley,
Patrick McGowan,
Winif'd McGowan and inf.
Ellen McGowan,
William Smith,
Patrick Boyle,
Patrick Brislyn,
Mary Myers and infant,
Frank Rickert,
Thomas McKinney,
Catherine Magee,
Edward McGuin,
Mary Norris,
James Michael,
Eliza McMichael and inf't,
John Henderson,
Martha McCann,
Mary Mellon,
Mary Dives,
John Dives,
Maria Valencia,
John Austin,
Richard Scollen,
Mary McConaghy,
George Dolin,

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Terrible Gale in England—Great Destruction of Property.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A very heavy gale prevailed throughout England Sunday night and Monday morning. Many telegrams reporting marine disasters have been received. The shipping in the harbors have suffered much. Houses were blown down. The damage is very great.

Mr. Disraeli Resigns the Seals of Office—Mr. Gladstone Congratulated.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Disraeli had an interview with the Queen yesterday, at which he resigned the seals of office.

Among the appointments which are settled is that of John Duke Coleridge as Solicitor-General.

The *Times* to-day congratulates Mr. Gladstone on the speedy formation of his Cabinet.

Chief Justice Cockburn—Another Liberal Member Returned.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Much regret is expressed that Chief Justice Cockburn has not been appointed Lord High Chancellor.

Frederick Dundas, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Orkney.

FRANCE.

Count Bismarck Has Confidence in the Maintenance of Peace.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The *Moniteur* says Count von Bismarck, soon after his return to Berlin, had an interview with the Ambassadors of France, England and Russia, and assured them of his confidence in the maintenance of good feeling between the European Powers.

The Funeral of the Late M. Berryer.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The funeral of the late M. Berryer took place yesterday. It was attended by M. Thiers and many other notabilities. Deputations from the English and French legal professions, and delegations from several typographers' and carpenters' associations were present.

TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

The New Telegraphic Arrangements Throughout Europe—Reduction of Tolls.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The telegraphic arrangements throughout Europe go into effect on the 1st of January, proximo, in accordance with the agreement made at an International Telegraphic Convention recently held at Vienna, for the modification and equalization of tolls, and for other purposes in connection with the telegraphic system.

The contracting parties were the directors of the telegraphs of North Germany, Austria and Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Wurtemburg, Switzerland, Turkey and most of the other European countries where the telegraph lines are controlled by the Government authorities. The French franc was adopted as the monetary unit for all payments and settlements. The minimum message was fixed at twenty words, and the Morse and Hughes instruments were selected for use on the various lines.

Many other minor regulations were agreed to, such as permitting messages to be forwarded in any language; adopting wires of certain uniform size, prescribing office hours, &c. The tariff schedule for all points was carefully revised. The rate on messages from London to India was fixed at 61½ francs, no matter which of the several routes to that country they may take. This is a reduction of about one-half the old rate.

The rates are to be uniform to all points in each of the several countries. Provision was made for holding like conventions once every three years. The next Convention will be held in Florence, Italy, in 1871.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob the Peekskill Savings Bank.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to open the safe of the Peekskill Savings Bank at about 2 o'clock this morning. The burglars effected an entrance to the bank by prying open the door in the front of the building, and after gaining the inside, made a thorough search, but only found about $30 in counterfeit money and pennies. They then drilled the safe, filled the hole with powder, lit a piece of fuse, and left the bank quietly, walking a short distance off, awaiting the result. A man named Henderson passing by, and noticing the door of the bank open, went up to look in, and was startled by hearing the explosion, which shook the ground and building. He called the night watch and gave chase to the burglars, but they escaped. This is the second attempt to rob the same bank within a few months.

TENNESSEE.

Kuklux Raids in the Western Part of the State—Troops Sent to Disperse the Klans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Gov. Brownlow received a telegram to-day from his Private Secretary at Nashville, reporting that the Kuklux have been making raids in West Tennessee, driving Union men from their homes and committing great outrages for a few days past. Gen. Jos. A. Cooper left this city this afternoon under orders from Gov. Brownlow to take command of the several companies of military organized and ready for the field in that section, and arrest all men found in Kuklux bands, or known to have participated in these outrages. His orders are to disperse and suppress the Klan as speedily as possible.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.

The Trial of Deacon Andrews—The Evidence all In—The Question of Insanity.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The testimony in the trial of Andrews, for the murder of Holmes, closed last night. Dr. Choate, Principal of the Lunatic Asylum, at Taunton, was the last witness called, and testified at considerable length as to the prisoner's insanity, and his conduct after the deed. What the witness said has an important bearing upon the question of insanity. Ordinarily the insane do not conceal, and often will proclaim, a deed of violence that they have committed. The sane criminal almost invariably endeavors to conceal it.

The Court then put the following question: Assuming Andrews' testimony to be true, should you consider him sane or insane? Answer—While I would not pretend to reconcile the statement of Andrews with the conflicting facts in the case, yet, on the whole, I should consider him sane. The preponderance of the facts, excluding insanity, are so great as to overbalance any doubt that might be suggested by his statement.

The arguments will be heard to-day, and the case will probably reach the jury to-morrow.

THE STORM.

Its Severity in the Country—Heavy Fall of Snow—Detention of Railroad Trains.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The severest gale and snow-storm of the season has prevailed here during the last twenty-four hours. The trains and mails from the East by the Central and Erie Roads have been detained four or five hours. The trains on the Great Western Road came through on time, and the track is clear. The wind is from the northwest and the snow is drifting.

Oswego, Dec. 8—Noon—About twelve inches of snow has fallen, and the weather is boisterous.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 8.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here since yesterday afternoon.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 8.—A severe snow-storm set in here last night, and continued throughout to-day with great fury. About eighteen inches of snow fell, and all the trains are greatly delayed.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 8.—Advices from the interior of this State represent that an immense quantity of snow has fallen; in some places it is over a foot deep. All the trains are delayed.

THE TURF.

Racing on the Metairie Course at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The sixth and last day's races on the Metairie Course took place to-day, the weather being fine and track good and in much better condition than yesterday. There was a large attendance to witness the closing races of the meeting.

First Race—Purse $300, mile heats.

Wm. Brady's b. h. Jack Gamble, Jr., 5 years, by Jack Gamble, dam Medora........ 1 1
J. B. Patterson's ch. c. Wisenhunt, 3 years, by Sherrod, dam by John Hunter........ 2 2
C. A. Hamilton's ch. h. Tom. Green, by Memnon, dam by Tempest........ 3 3
Time—1:54¼, 1:55½.

Second Race—Purse $1,000; $200 to second horse; three-mile heats.

O'Fallon & Davis' ch. c. Sundown, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Irish Birdcatcher........ 1 1
Richards & Kilgour's b. f. Carrie Athertone, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Glycera, by imp. Sovereign........ 3 2
E. Warwick's b. c. Transit, 4 years, by Breakwind, dam Glycera, by imp. Sovereign........ 2 3
Chalmette........ dis.
Time—6:0½, 6:04.

Will of the Late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The will of Walter L. Newberry, who died recently on board the steamer *Ville de Paris*, while on his way to Europe, was proven to-day before Judge Bradwell, and Hon. M. Spinner and E. W. Blatchford were named as executors. The testator places the value of his property at $2,000,000. The executors were required to give bonds in the sum of $4,000,000. With the exception of a few small bequests to friends and distant kindred, he leaves his entire estate to his wife and two daughters, (both unmarried,) with certain peculiar conditions attached. For instance: If the daughters should marry, the first male issues of such marriage shall each receive $100,000 on condition that they take the name of Newberry. If either daughter shall marry a man by the name of Newberry, this condition shall hold good with their issue. If his wife dies and his daughters die without issue, the estate is to be devoted to the founding of an immense library, to be known as the "Newberry Library."

All the railroads centring at Chicago will supply tickets at reduced rates to all persons wishing to attend the reunion of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia, which is to be held here on the 15th inst.

Affairs in Georgia—Reconstruction Claimed Not to be a Failure.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

It is understood that Gov. Brown, Senator Hill, Col. J. E. Bryant, and other prominent Republicans, are opposed to any further Congressional interference with the affairs of Georgia. They disagree with and oppose the policy advocated by Gov. Bullock, and are not willing to admit that the reconstruction of Georgia is a failure.

Murders in Louisville and Vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A shooting affray occurred in the streets of this city this afternoon, resulting in the death of John Ford by James Wheeler.

In New-Albany, Ind., to-day a young man named S. S. Moore, Jr., was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Morton. The tragedy was caused by remarks from Moore which reflected upon the character of Mrs. Morton.

Seizure of the Town of Augusta, Ark., by the Militia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ark., confirms the report of the seizure of that town by the militia, who were searching for arms and ammunition of every description.

Express Robber Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Allen, *alias* Edwards, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Adams Express messenger last August, was arrested yesterday, and, in default of $6,000 bail, committed for trial.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—Hubbard & King's saw-mill was burned last night. The mill is insured for $10,000, and the lumber for $10,000, which will nearly cover the loss.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 8.—Melville Brown, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, fell between the cars of a freight train at Westboro this morning, and was instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled.

Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The dry goods store of William Black & Co. was entered by burglars last night and $3,000 worth of silks were stolen. This is the second time this store has been robbed of silks within a short time.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 8.—The residence of A. W. Seaver, cashier of the National Bank of Northboro, was entered by burglars last night, but they were frightened off before accomplishing anything. It is supposed their object was to obtain possession of the keys of the bank. A horse and harness were stolen from J. B. Root. Also a wagon from S. Adams, in Northboro, last night.

Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 8.—An ordinance granting $400,000 bonus toward the construction of a narrow-gauge railway was submitted to a vote of the ratepayers to-day and carried by a large majority.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Charter election in this city to-day resulted in the reëlection of Wm. C. Brown, Republican, Mayor, and a Republican majority in the Common Council. All of the Supervisors are Republicans.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 8.—A wooden block comprising about forty tenements on Swett-street, Roxbury, was destroyed by fire to-day. Fifty poor families have been made homeless.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 8.—Silas Taylor, Jr., City Alderman, and nominated for reëlection, was found dead in his room to-day.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—A typhoid-fever patient, who escaped from the City Hospital last night, was found dead in the street this morning.

THE DISASTER ON THE OHIO

The Collision Between the Steamers America and United States—The Boats Wrecked and Burned—Details of the Calamity.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 7.

One of the most terrible calamities which ever occurred on Western waters happened about 12 o'clock on Friday night near Warsaw, Ky., about sixty-five miles from Cincinnati. The *United States*, of the Louisville mail line, struck the *America* upon her bow, and in a moment, almost, both vessels were the scene of death in its most appalling shape. Both boats were heavily laden, and crowded by passengers of both sexes and all ages. A part of the cargo of the *United States* consisted of petroleum, ranged in barrels upon the deck, and immediately after the collision the coals from the furnace reached the oil, and the vessel was enveloped in flames. It is difficult to gather details; it is not easy even to write with calmness this dreadful calamity. A mother, when the vessel sank, threw her two children into the water, and then leaped in to swim with them to land, or die with them if she could not save. A husband calmly fastened a life-belt round the waist of his young wife, and then dragged her through fire and water ashore. The *America* drifted, or was driven, to the bank, and a lady sprang from the upper deck and clung to the branch of a tree; her daughter followed, and reached the same branch, and, their united weight breaking it, they both fell back into the water, but again climbed upon the land. But, from the *United States* to the opposite bank the scene was more terrible, the escapes fewer. One passenger informs us that for 200 yards the water was on fire, and in that fiery deluge were women and children, shrieking in the horrors of the last agony. Thirty-five women are said to be lost.

A passenger tells us that upon being awakened by the crash he half dressed and rushed upon the deck. A mixed throng of men and women swayed hither and thither, all confused, and few seeming capable of devising any plan for a struggle for life. Twice he fell under the pressure of the heaving mass, and twice he regained his footing; and then, burned and bruised, he precepitated himself into the burning waters, but, though unable to swim, contrived to reach the shore.

It was not until very late, or rather early this morning, that the boat was cleared of the numerous visitors that rushed down to the wharf to ascertain the fate of friends; but when we left, the orphan girl, almost worn out by grief, was still sobbing out her one cry, "My father! my father!"

The steamer *C. T. Dumont* was sent, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to the scene of the disaster, and returned about 12:30 last night. She had scarcely touched the wharf when a young girl, scarcely seventeen years of age, leaped on board and asked for a gentleman whose name we we did not catch. The reply was, "He is lost." She screamed, "My father, my father!" It was heart-rending. Above the turmoil of many voices rose the shrill cry, "My father, my father!"

The collision occurred about 11:15 o'clock. The *America* struck the *States* a little aft the capstan, cutting deep into her bow. The forward guards of the *States* were taken up with coal oil, a quality of freight which requires to be carried where the air will get at it. Almost simultaneously with the collision, the flames arose from the bow of the *States*, reaching up as high as her hurricane roof. It flashed up like the explosion of gunpowder. The fire ran up the boat's stairway, and within a very few moments the whole forward part of the boat was on fire, the flames leaping up as high as the top of her chimneys. The wind was blowing up stream, and directly against the head of the *States*, and drove the fire right into the cabin, and it was not more than two minutes until it extended to the aft end of the steamer, and the whole cabin and upper deck of the boat were in flames.

Capt. Wade, of the *States*, remained on the roof of that steamer until he was completely surrounded by flames. He escaped by jumping to the boiler-deck guards of the *America*, when the two boats came together. He says but for the fire he could have run the boat ashore and saved everything.

Capt. Wade says that the boat left here with only sixty-five passengers on board, thirteen of whom were ladies. Seven of these lady passengers are known to be saved. Very few of the passengers on the *States* had retired. There was a wedding party on board, and the passengers tendered them a serenade, and Capt. Wade found it necessary, but a very short time before the collision occurred, to go down from the texas to the cabin and repress, to a certain extent, the noise of the merriment they were making.

The flames drove many of the passengers to the aft end of the *States*, and many of them took refuge in the yawl, which was suspended by a derrick at the stern of the boat. So many of them crowded into this boat that the derrick broke down and let the yawl and those who were in it into the river. As many as twenty or twenty-five persons were in the yawl when the derrick fell, and it is supposed most of them were drowned. One of them, Capt. Joe McCammott, a well-known pilot, held on to the yawl when it fell, and was finally rescued. He was found to be very badly burned, and his strength was almost exhausted when assistance reached him.

Owing to the extraordinary exertions of Capt Whitten and Mr. Wm. Taylor, head clerk of the *America*, several lives were saved, among them Miss Barton, of the Ole Bull Concert Troupe. Miss Barton was in her state-room at the time, and seemed to be completely bewildered. Mr. Taylor warned her of the danger, but she seemed to pay no attention to him. Finally he burst open the door, and by main strength carried her aft and down through a small hatchway. It was not until after she had been placed on shore that she realized the awful condition in which, but a few minutes previous, she had been placed.

One man, name unknown, who occupied a room in the aft part of the *America*, became completely bewildered. He was warned of the danger, but paid no attention to it. Mr. Taylor, at the last moment, endeavored to rescue him, but it was too late. He became suffocated and fell through the hatchway. Another man, name unknown, also so lost his presence of mind as to entirely forget the terrible predicament in which he was placed, and also perished in the flames.

None of the valuables of the *United States* were saved, the fire spreading with such frightful rapidity as to make it utterly impossible to secure them.

Among the passengers on the *America* coming up to this city, were Mr. W. F. Griswold and W. Davidson, of the firm of E. W. Houghwait & Co., New-York. Mr. Davidson has just retired to his state-room, had divested himself of his clothing and was about to get into his berth when the collision took place. He immediately stepped out upon the cabin guard of the boat, and on seeing the situation, both boats being on fire, he leaped overboard and swam ashore. His money was in his clothes, and his gold watch he had placed under his pillow, all of which were lost. Mr. Griswold had not retired with Mr. Davidson, but was in the cabin when the whistle sounded and the bell gave the alarm, and from the sound he was convinced that something was wrong. He no sooner came to that conclusion than the boats collided, and he passed out upon the cabin guard in time to see the barrels of petroleum on the lower guards of the *United States* burst open, their contents being entirely ignited. He concluded that his safety was in jumping overboard, and he did so, swimming ashore with his overcoat on.

Ole Bull, Mr. Griswold says, followed suit, leaping into the water from the guards of the *United States*, with his overcoat on, into the water, and swimming ashore. Miss Barton, one of Ole Bull's troops, and two gentlemen *attachés*, one of them having the great musician's case which contained his two famous violins, were also saved.

Additional by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The excitement relative to the terrible disaster to the steamers *United States* and *America* is still intense. Parties are arriving from all quarters to make inquiries about lost friends or relatives, known to have taken passage on one or the other of the ill-fated boats. The remains of some of the victims will arrive here to-day on the steamer *General Lytle*, for recognition and interment. A dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Florence, Ind., says that thirty-three bodies have been recovered from the wrecks of the *United States* and *America*. The following have been identified:

James Johns, of Louisville; John Fennell, of Newport, Ky.; Emil Moreau, William Johnson and Wallace Farris, of Lexington, Ind.; Mr. Farber, of Hanover, Ind.; Mrs. George W. Griffin, of New-Orleans; Mrs. Mary T. Thompson, of Philadelphia, and sixteen colored men of the crew of the *United States*. There are few bodies remaining unidentified, with the exception of a number of colored persons, supposed to be those of the deck hands who perished. The scene at Warsaw, Ky., is indescribable. The sufferers have been rendered comfortable by the citizens, as far as it has been in their power to bestow relief.

S. P. Hayman, formerly a messenger of the American Express Company, was brought to this city yesterday, under arrest for robbing a safe in his charge of $20,000 last March.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Election and its Results—Mr. Disraeli's Career Reviewed by Himself—Tone of the English Press—Mr. Gladstone's Success—Scenes of Violence and Miscellaneous Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

It is too early yet to draw up a complete statement of the results of the elections, but it is not too early to perceive that the fate of Mr. Disraeli's administration has been sealed. I doubt whether any one seriously questioned that this would be the issue of the contest, although a vein of disappointment and sadness runs through a speech which Mr. Disraeli delivered to his constituents on Thursday. He has been attacked by Mr. Gladstone week after week, in speeches of enormous length; but he neither defends himself nor condescends to make recriminations. His speech is a model of calm and dignified comment on public affairs, and if it were in Mr. Gladstone's nature ever to make such a speech, even his warmest friends would be better satisfied with him. The Premier concluded with an appeal to the impartial judgment of the great body of his countrymen, which has sensibly affected his most uncompromising opponents, and extorted from them the admission that he has worked well and faithfully for his country. How bitterly they have assailed him—with what slander and venom, for more than thirty years past. They have cried out that he is "insincere" until all but a few who have closely studied his career believe the charge. Now they have got him down, and some of them can afford to be just. The words which move them to speak well of Mr. Disraeli for a single moment are worth your reader's notice. They have, indeed, a historical interest:

> "No one knows better than myself, that in the course of an agitated, and now, I am sorry to say, a long political career, I have done many things which I regret and said many things which I deplore; but a man's career must be judged of by its whole tenor and character. I can say this of myself with the utmost sincerity—that I have always sought to maintain the greatness of my country, that I have never had one thought of a base or sinister character or of self-interest, and there is no reward which I more desire and which I more prize than the good opinion of my fellow-countrymen, in whatever political party they may be ranged."

The *Times* admits that Mr. Disraeli's public conduct has been free from motives of self-interest, and it adds, "we make bold to say that, whatever be the issues of the coming month, the severest political condemnation of Mr. Disraeli, the Minister, will always be tempered by feelings of personal kindness toward the man." The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning says:

> "Accepting his manly confession that he has committed political errors of word and act, we can honestly say of him that though, when intrusted with the highest office of the land, he was guilty of some grave faults, yet 'he did nothing low or mean on that memorable scene.' He has been eminently a gentleman in his conduct of the House. He has worthily exercised the high patronage intrusted to his hands. The Reform bill bears his name, and had at least his cordial assent; the excellent Bribery bill was almost entirely his own; he selected and supported able colleagues who, if they have not reduced our taxation, have enhanced the national prestige, and improved the administration; and he retires into private life a defeated, but not dishonored, Ex-Minister of England."

Even the *Spectator* refers to the speech in the following terms: "In words of some pathos and entire truth [he] pleaded that he had never thirsted for place from interested reasons, and had always valued the approval of his countrymen." Now all these comments come from Radical sources, and they are extorted by a consciousness of the gross injustice always done to Mr. Disraeli in this country. I do not say that all his acts are to be admired—you will observe that he does not put forward any such pretensions himself. But it is my sincere conviction that Mr. Disraeli has the faculty of governing in a degree which has been conferred upon no other public man of our time, and that if he had ever gained *a fair chance* he would have made one of the greatest rulers England has ever had. I have read his speeches from his entrance into Parliament, and studied attentively his long career. Few of those who assail him have been at the same pains to form a just opinion. I have marked the malignant ingenuity with which almost every word he utters is perverted and twisted out of its proper meaning—how one sentence is singled out from the context and deliberately garbled, how many enemies he has had and how few friends, how pitilessly the storm of slander has beaten upon him for five and thirty years, and how heroically he has fought against it—and, noting these things, I am persuaded that when he is no longer living among us people will at once recognize his greatness, and lavish praises over the death of the man they sought to dishonor. Never in English history was a public man so shamefully denied justice as Mr. Disraeli has been. And why? The Liberals are a majority in this country, and Mr. Disraeli has more than once wrested power from them. They hate him mortally. They cannot deny his genius, and so they defame his character. Is that practice—permit me to ask—quite unknown in party struggles in America?

Then consider this most suggestive fact: the English Press is all on the Liberal side. I count the few Conservative papers as nothing—none of them have literary power, none of them are well managed, none can put the Conservative side of public questions before the world in a fitting manner. Think of the effect of this—it is stupendous. The world receives its impressions of English politics from the advocates of *one side*. The other side is absolutely never heard. That thought often presses painfully upon me as I write to you. You, with a generosity of which I am deeply sensible, allow me to express my opinions in this column with a freedom which the intolerance of the Press in my own country teaches me how to value. But I know that all the other comments you receive are against me. The English newspapers which reach you represent Mr. Disraeli as the incarnation of hypocrisy, the enemy of the poor, the champion of oppression, the great obstructor of all measures designed for the welfare of the masses. Of what avail is it for me to assert that these attacks are dictated by the necessities of party warfare? I know the fact to be so—I have even known Liberals admit it, after dinner. The problem is how to ruin this man of genius, whose name is Disraeli, in the estimation of his countrymen? No single foe can grapple with him—that has been tried over and over again. The Radical champion has been sent out to challenge the despised "adventurer" of Jewish birth, and the people have been invited to see the final downfall of an "imposter." But always the Radical returned bleeding and vanquished. How, then, to destroy him; by raising up a prejudice against him from one end of the country to the other? Is not the old weapon the safest? Slander never fails. Let the party which has the command of the Press fasten a nickname upon Mr. Disraeli, and lay in wait to shoot poisoned arrows at him. Carry on that process thirty-five years, and where is the victim of these tactics likely to be? Defeated at a general election—or victorious? Let your readers, who are familiar with party warfare, answer that question, and by their answer judge how much chance Mr. Disraeli had of succeeding at the polls.

Mr. Gladstone, then, has a majority. I beg your readers to keep in their minds throughout the coming times the simple fact that Mr. Gladstone has gained a majority which all his followers admit to be complete and overwhelming. It is estimated that the Liberals will outnumber the Conservatives in the House by one hundred and fifty at least, and every man is pledged to obey Mr. Gladstone's orders, and no other. When, therefore, you find that all the promises which Mr. Gladstone has made remain unfulfilled—when trick after trick has alienated the one hundred and fifty majority, and turned it into a discontented opposition—then do not blame the "Tories." Remember that Mr. Gladstone begins the new session of a new Parliament with almost unlimited power. His supporters outside have worked well for him—the country has been duped by one false cry after another. Let us then see what Mr. Gladstone will do with his opportunity.

As for the elections themselves, my duty to your readers compels me to confess that their general conduct and management has been a disgrace to a civilized country. It so happens that, owing to a long residence abroad, and other causes, I never saw the progress of an English election before. Now that I have seen it, I forsake forever the opinion I have held that our public life is of a higher and purer type than prevails in other countries. That is one of the illusions which the great body of Englishmen cherish, but which are founded on mere ignorance. I entertained it, and it was owing to my ignorance. Greater intolerance and corruption, more abominable expedients to snatch a local victory, were never put in force under the most corrupt form of Government ever known, than have been exhibited in England this week. Voters have been driven with brutality essentially *English* from the polls. Some have been shot down, and others have been subjected to personal indignities so horrible that I shall not describe them. I should have been indignant with any foreigner who told me a fortnight ago that such deeds took place at an English election. Now I should know that the description was true. At every polling booth a party of ruffians stand, armed with all kinds of missiles to throw at the voters on the Conservative side. These ruffians, so far as I have seen or heard, (and presently I will give you proofs,) are exclusively employed by the Radicals. The *Morning Star* publicly defends them. Listen to these facts, which I gather from the *Radical* newspapers, not from Conservative journals. I have pasted a full record of them in a book, and when I see articles in the English papers "deploring" the violence sometimes seen at American elections, I shall take out the story of how we manage elections in England and humble myself withal.

In the first place, for a personal experience: Upon going to a polling booth in the borough where I live, to register my vote, I saw a crowd standing round the booth. Several policemen were present, but their services were of little use so far as I could make out. The polling-clerk must ask the voter for whom he votes. The elector replies, and of course everybody around hears him quite plainly. I saw that when the elector mentioned the name of the Conservatives, he was set upon, had his hat driven over his eyes, was pelted with red ochre or flour, had rotten eggs slapped in his face, and was quickly kicked out of the street. This, I repeat, came under my own observation, and if any one should want to know where it happened, I may inform him that it was at the polling booth in the Argyle Road, Kensington, during the election for the borough of Chelsea. But that was nothing to what happened elsewhere.

At Bristol while the poll was open, the Radicals went round the town demolishing the Committee rooms of the Conservatives. Workshops, in which Conservative artisans were employed, were pulled down. "One public house was completely wrecked, and the liquors drank and wasted." The account adds: "Many persons are seriously hurt, one boy dying of injuries." The mob was led by men carrying the Liberal colors. The Conservative candidate, with his supporters, were prevented from coming near the polls.

At Sourport, in Worcestershire, a party of electors were set upon and pelted with huge stones. "Cinders from iron furnaces and scrap pieces of iron were hurled about." All the Conservative committee-rooms were attacked—the Liberal headquarters were not touched. At Tipton a policeman was killed. At Newport the Liberals made an attack on the Conservatives, and the military were called out. They charged the crowd, and one woman was killed by a thrust from a bayonet. At Limerick a man was stabbed and has since died. At Sligo, Capt. King, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, was riding to the polls to vote (as was well known) for the Conservative candidate, when he was set upon by friends of the Liberal candidate and *shot dead*, then and there. At Woodstock the Liberals smashed the windows of the Conservative committee-rooms.

Then as to the "amenities" of the election. We find one member for the great county of Middlesex, Mr. Labouchere, call the other member "a sneak." To which Lord Enfield replied: "*No one of the name of Byng* was ever called a sneak before!" Mr. Labouchere evidently thought it was high time the long immunity of the Byngs should be disturbed. But did you ever hear anything so utterly snobbish as Lord Enfield's reply?

In Monmouthshire a gallant Colonel accused another gallant Colonel of coercing his tenants. Second Colonel to first—"You are a liar!" Son-in-law of ditto to ditto—"You are a —— liar!" (accompanying the words with a thrust of his fist into first Colonel's face.) The whole party then set to work fighting in a half-and-half sort of way, and a crowd of little boys were set upon Colonel No. 1, and cheered him to his lodgings.

After all this, (and the account might be expanded from the newspaper reports until my letter overran all reasonable bounds,) may we not fairly claim to have the noblest political system and training in the world? Are we not a gentle and a refined people?

The gain of the Liberals has been chiefly in new seats created by Mr. Disraeli's Reform bill. The constituencies return thanks by voting against the statesman who first invested them with political privileges. L.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Matters—The Latest Conspiracy—Florentine Amusements—The Death of Rossini—An Italian Poet—Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1868.

The contest of parties is to begin in the Chamber of Deputies by the election of the presiding officer, and both sides are getting ready their candidates. Men who have already had experience of that office are named, among the most conspicuous of whom are Lauza, Mari and Rattazzi. The second of these, it is thought, has the best chance, as his name is not associated with extreme measures, and the fairness of his decisions is acknowledged by all. Crispi, the most active Republican leader, is also spoken of; but that party cannot yet muster in sufficient force to hold the balance, even in a division of other parties. According to the new positions assumed, Crispi is to be considered as once more the chief of the Opposition, Rattazzi being disposed to abdicate that place after a year of unsuccessful trial.

THE LATEST CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy lately discovered in the Island of Sicily was found to be revolutionary in the least acceptable sense—that of the separation of the island from the Italian Kingdom. This is proved by documents which have fallen into the hands of the Government. The City of Palermo seems to have been the seat of the meditated revolt, but the disaffection has not penetrated into the island. In the metropolis there is a large number of lawyers and half-educated adventurers of all sorts, whose principal object is to promote their personal interests, and as the Government cannot give places to all the hungry ones, the hope of the aspirants is in a change of masters, among whom some of these might find themselves. Under the banner of those who cry out for separate rule, friends of the old Bourbon Government and members of the Clerical Party, are ready enough to rally, with hope of the restoration of the good old days. The ignorance which reigns in that part of the Kingdom renders the population an easy prey to the designs of men not influenced by a very high sentiment of patriotism. The complaint made by the leaders of disaffection in Sicily is that the Government does not do enough for the island, and that it is treated rather as a conquered province than as an integral portion of the Kingdom. There may be some ground for complaint, but hardly sufficient to justify extreme measures. There is much to be done, and improvement comes slowly; but there is too much dependence upon Government, which at the best can do little more than to preserve order and maintain its authority, which is its first duty.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

The Prince Humbert and his wife will not go South so early by a few days as was first intended. The bride's birthday is the 20th of the present month, and the King wishes to have his children at his table on that day.

PARLIAMENT.

It is thought by some that Parliament, which comes together a week from this day, will break up at the end of the year. This Parliament is nearly two years old, as its first session was held in March, 1867.

ROME.

At Rome they are as quiet as mice. The new French Minister, M. de Banneville, has been received with more than usual cordiality by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. The Pontiff is fully conscious that Spain and Austria, the two staffs upon which he has leaned, are broken, and that he must bear all his weight upon his last support, the French Monarch.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia has left Italy for her cold northern home. The people of the country have taken this visit kindly, especially as the Empress has left many tokens of her benevolence.

FLORENTINE AMUSEMENTS.

The Florentines are in the full flow of their Autumn amusements. Ten theatres are open, and are nearly full every night at double the old prices. The opera is given at three houses, and prose performances of all sorts make up the entertainment at the rest. The "Prophet" has its run at the Pergola, "Semiramide" at the Pagliano, and the "Elixir of Love" at the Teatro Nuovo. Most of the music in Italy is heard in theatres; and concert, and what we call chamber music, is rare. Where almost any opera can sometimes be heard in its entirety, there is less need of performances made up of miscellaneous pieces. The symphonies of the great German composers are more rarely performed here than of late years with us. Intellectual culture in Italy has not yet reached that level which enables the people to enjoy a kind of art which is more addressed to the understanding than to the heart; or to the intellect than the senses, as it is commonly phrased. As to religious music, or that which is made a part of worship, Italy is much behind France, and the moral influence of this adjunct is much greater in our own Protestant service.

THE DEATH OF ROSSINI.

The death of Rossini has made an impression here. The most conspicuous among those who in art have made the Italian name known in other countries in this century, his genius and fame are regarded with pride and honor by his countrymen. Something is said about erecting a monument to the great *maestro* here in Florence.

AN ITALIAN POET.

The articles of Mr. Howells in the *North American Review* have made the Italian poet, Dall' Ongaro, well known in America. Genius is modest, and it is but natural for the poet to say, as he does, that our countrymen have done him too much honor. It has at least stimulated in him the desire to see America, and some steps have already been taken with that object in view. It is proposed by some of the poet's American friends, that he shall deliver a course of lectures in Boston, New-York and other cities, on the life and genius of Dante. They will be given in the Italian language, which will afford students an opportunity to hear it spoken by a scholar. The theme is one familiar to Dall' Ongaro, as it has been the study of his life, and one upon which he has often discoursed before one of the public institutes here. Such a course of lectures will be useful, if the effect should be to stimulate among us the study of the Italian language and literature.

PERSONAL.

It is well known that there are always a good many Americans studying or practicing one or another branch of art in Italy. Sculptors and painters are the most numerous, but architects and students of music are here for longer or shorter periods. We have here now Mr. Whitney, of Boston, who, if he is not already, promises to be the best among American bass singers. This I am assured on the best musical authority, as my own judgment is worth little in such a matter. The Maestro Vannuccini, now accounted as good as any instructor in Italy, speaks in the most encouraging terms of Mr. Whitney's acquired skill, built on a foundation of natural power of the best quality. A number of amateur performers of taste and talent are here every season, and good music is often heard in evening circles. Dr. Tuckerman, of Boston, who, with his daughter, is passing the Winter here, has begun a series of small musical reunions, at which good talent contributes, whether with the instrument or the voice. ANGELICO.

WASHINGTON AND RAILROADS.

Railroad Agitation in Washington—Results Which it Produces—The Action of the Present Roads—New and Thorough Equipment of the Through Line Between New-York and Washington.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

Washington is just now in a vigorous spasm on the subject of railroads. The city contains about a dozen men,—citizens proper—of public spirit and means, who wake up periodically to a realizing sense of the fact that its railroad communications are not at all commensurate with its wants. They get up meetings and agitate the subject, and resolve to do something, and then find that individually and alone they can do nothing. There is wealth enough here to set on foot a great many much-needed enterprises, but much of it is in the hands of those who live by the fact that this is a political metropolis, or those who are so soured and disappointed by the results of the past five years that nothing but the veritable car of progress itself could knock them out of their routine tracks in the pursuit of sordid gain at the least possible cost. The Government is the public spirit of Washington, and two-thirds of its property-owners are perfectly content to rent their houses at exorbitant figures, and see their real estate appreciate through the expenditure of the Government, without ever raising a hand themselves to do anything,—not even to build a sewer to drain their damp and shabbily-constructed houses.

But this agitation is doing good. It attracts the attention of capital elsewhere, and through the exertions of foreign corporations and the little leaven of progress that exists here, there is a prospect that within a year or two Washington may have two additional outlets, one northward and one westward. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, now in course of construction, between Washington and Baltimore, as well as to Acquia Creek, will connect directly with the Northern Central Railroad at Baltimore, and thus give a through line direct to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Elmira, Rochester, Easton and New-York. The Point of Rocks Road, also in course of construction by the Baltimore and Ohio Corporation, will shorten the distance between this City and the West very materially, as well as open up to Washington a very rich and productive section of Maryland, now entirely tributary to Baltimore. I say, "in course of construction." I should, perhaps, say until last week, when the enterprising city authorities arrested the entire force of men at work in the city limits, on some frivolous charge, and the work here is now suspended. This is of a piece with Washington enterprise, and the city authorities deserve a leather medal.

However, other good results from this agitation are being produced. The old and powerful monopolies which have hitherto controlled all the travel between this and the leading Western cities, are rapidly waking up to the necessity of responding to the demand for increased and improved accommodations. The public is really indifferent as to who furnishes what it wants, provided it *is* furnished. These companies are wealthy, powerful, and thoroughly fortified. For many years they have had things their own way, and have provided very ordinary accommodations for through travel. But within the past six months, in obedience to the behests of public sentiment, and taking warning from the agitation here in favor of new roads, these companies have commenced a series of improvements and reforms, which bid fair to fully comply with the public demand. The first thing they did was to consolidate the management of their through passenger traffic, and select as their general manager, that energetic, thorough and accomplished railroad man, William Prescott Smith, Esq. Then they resolved to spend half a million dollars for a new equipment, which is now being put upon the road as fast as it can be turned out of the shops. It will consist of 57 new cars, all now in course of construction at Jersey City, Bordentown, Wilmington and Baltimore. Some half-dozen of these cars were turned out of the shops at Wilmington a few days ago, and inspected by a number of prominent railroad men. They were samples of the cars intended for ordinary travel, and are known by the name of "thoroughfare cars." An examination of them revealed the fact that they are the handsomest coaches yet produced in this country. Every new improvement has been introduced, and no traveler could wish a more regal palace for such a purpose. The ceiling of the cars is higher, the light greater, the seats easier, the ventilation better, and the motion easier than in any car yet built. The floors are laid in black walnut and ash; the panels are inlaid with red cedar, walnut and satin-wood; the finish in every respect is most perfect, and the water closets attached are perfect triumphs of mechanical skill. In addition, these cars are provided with Miller's trussed platform, compressor, buffer and automatic coupler, which not only causes a train to move with the steadiness of a ferry-boat, but largely reduces the danger from accidents. These cars, thus arranged, are the ordinary passenger cars, and no traveler could wish a finer or more comfortable vehicle. There will be twenty of them. But, in addition, there will be an equipment of seven smoking, five compartment, five reclining-seat and seven sleeping cars, all on the same sumptuous pattern. So that it will be possible hereafter to make the transit from New-York to Washington with as much if not more comfort as on any similar length of road in the United States. The arrangements for the compartment and reclining-seat cars will be such that a family can, days in advance, secure, like staterooms on a steamboat, just such accommodations as they want for their trip, and travel with entire security and the utmost privacy. Through conductors have been put on since the 1st inst., and through passengers will no longer be subject to the nuisance of being compelled to show their tickets a dozen times *en route*.

It is thus that the railroad agitation in Washington is doing a great public service, and it is to be hoped that, while productive of such results, it will continue. CYMON.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Supremacy of the National Government—United States Courts Must Naturalize—State Courts have No Power—The Evil on Trial in Ohio.

The Beeches, Friday, Nov. 20, 1868.

We have heard a great deal said since the war began, by the Democratic Party, of unconstitutional acts. Many enlightened Republicans, who ought to know better, have either said or assented to the same thing. The reason of this is that the Democratic Party, for sixty years—whenever it has been in power—has continually perverted the Constitution, and, therefore, when the Constitution has been construed differently from their ideas and practices, they very naturally think it a violation of that instrument. They may be honest in this, but it is a bewilderment of mind arising from their own delusion. There is nothing I rejoice in more, since the war began, than that the necessities of the war compelled the Government to resort to its original and necessary powers. Such had been the perverted construction of the Constitution given by the Democratic Party, that we were in danger not only of what did happen, but of utter and total ruin and dissolution. Secession was not only a Democratic doctrine, but all the minor and administrative functions of the Government were construed in the same way. They denied the right of the Government to lay a tariff. They denied the right of the Government to issue legal-tender notes, although the constitutional right of the National Government over commerce and money was as absolute as words can make it. But I am not going to discuss this subject, but to refer only to one part of it. If you ask me where is the right construction of the Constitution, I answer you, first, in the Constitution itself, which says the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State are bound by it. Here the question of supremacy in the National Government was settled; so that the States were expressly bound by it. But, secondly, the right construction is given in the decisions of Marshall and Story, in the Supreme Court. There must be hundreds of these decisions on constitutional points, and I defy any lawyer to find any which do not, with uniform consistency, maintain the supremacy of the National Government on every point. You know with what persistency New-York Courts undertook to maintain the Fulton Steamboat Company under State laws. You know the Supreme Court, under Marshall, cut down the attempts of several States to issue paper money by the States, and how, on the other hand, it uniformly sustained the right of the National Government to issue all kinds of money. You know how it sustained the right of the President to command the militia in war when the Governor of Massachusetts undertook to prevent it. In fine, the war power of both President and Congress had been fully sustained by Judge Marshall before the war of secession came on, and so has the complete and full power of Congress over commerce and money. But I am wandering from my text. The Naturalization laws have been greatly abused, and, I think, beyond what is commonly supposed. A false naturalization paper may be used, not merely to cover the vote of a foreigner, but also of an American, who would not otherwise be entitled to vote. But that is not all. Even supposing that the person to whom the papers are issued would be, if properly naturalized, entitled to vote, the papers have in most cases been issued illegally, even when the parties were honest in their motives. For example, thousands of naturalizations have been issued by officers of court out of court. This is palpably illegal. No sound lawyer, I am confident, would justify this. The act of naturalization is a judicial act. It is an act of record—such an act done out of court is void. But I utterly deny the right of any State Court to make any naturalization. If we really could inquire into that matter, and I were Judge, I should hold every such act of naturalization void. But, independent of the constitutionality of such acts, the immensity of the abuses to which the inferior Courts are liable, in this respect, makes it an act of policy to take all such power from them.

I will illustrate this matter a little: Judge Pugh, a Probate Judge of Franklin County, Ohio, is on trial for issuing false naturalization papers. Perhaps he is innocent, and is only imposed on by his Democratic friends. Of that I know nothing; but here is part of the testimony:

> *James Smith*, a Canadian, testified: Has seen Judge Pugh when he got his marriage license; never saw him at any other time; recognise him because the Judge has been pointed out to him; got his naturalization papers from John Duffy; Duffy keeps a grocery store in Columbus; holds no official position; got papers from Duffy on the evening of the 12th.
>
> Being asked to narrate the circumstances under which he obtained them, he said that, Monday forenoon, he met a couple of men who asked him if he was going to vote; they said that if he would give them his name they would give him papers, only he must go to Duffy's Hall that evening for them; so he went that evening to the hall; saw a number of people there, among them Mr. Duffy; Duffy called out his name, and when he went up Duffy gave him a paper; never was before Judge Pugh in regard to getting his voting papers; was never before Judge Pugh for that purpose.
>
> *Cross-examined by Milton Sayler*—Stated that he had voted in the October election of 1863, having been in the country but six months, and knowing that he had no right to vote; had never been offered money, or pay of any kind, to make an affidavit against Judge Pugh; voted on the Duffy papers because he thought he had a right to; had made the affidavit because he thought that in this way he could best show his own innocence.

This testimony is entirely unimpeached. Duffy's Hall was open for the manufacture of voters, and James Smith was only one of many who were there converted into Democratic Americans. At the November election the Democratic ticket got one thousand votes less than in October. I have no doubt that two-thirds of that thousand were manufactured at Duffy's Hall, or some similar institution. Now, if that can be done in Columbus, I leave you to imagine what might be done in New-York, Brooklyn, Troy, Albany, &c. But I leave the past to itself. If we are to be a republican people much longer we have got to break up the corruption connected with the Government, both political and commercial. Now in relation to the naturalization frauds, there is at least a partial remedy, and one which I think will be effectual. What does the Constitution say? The Constitution says (article 1, section 8,) that Congress shall have power to "establish a uniform mode of naturalization." There is no restriction on this power. Now let Congress exercise it, to restrict the mode of naturalization to the proper Courts and by the proper persons. What is an act of naturalization? It is making a citizen. A citizen of what? Not of New-York, or Ohio, but of the United States. There are citizens of the United States who are not citizens of any one State. The act of naturalization makes a citizen of the United States. No power but the National Government can make a citizen of the whole country, hence it follows, *ex necessitate*, that no Court can constitutionally naturalize, that is, make citizens. Let us return then promptly to the constitutional principle. Congress should, in my opinion, revise the naturalization laws—put the power to naturalize only in United States Courts, require the act to be done in open Court, and put severe penalties on the act of obtaining or simulating papers falsely. In Ohio the business of naturalizing is monopolized by the Probate Courts, and why, because these Courts are always open and are by no means strict in their precedure. But that is not all, they have actually, in several places of Ohio, sent out their clerks miles away from the Court, to issue batches of naturalization papers at random. I cannot acquit these Courts of not knowing better. Every lawyer knows that judicial acts of record must be done in open Court. Three or four of these Judges and clerks in Ohio are on trial. The facts are plain, and unless they can show want of knowledge or good motives, I hope they may be punished. But let us look to the prevention of any future frauds of this kind. If a vote is worth having, it is worth taking legal means to procure and protect.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Madame Therese; Or, The Volunteers of '92.* By MM. Erckmann-Chatrain. (New-York: Scribner & Co.) Col. Higginson's preface to this translation from a popular French story, in its thirteenth edition, tells how it is the joint production of two authors working together, like old Beaumont and Fletcher, in a partnership which may be considered one of the Parisian curiosities of literature. They were college-mates, and, coming up to Paris from their Province, put their heads together to fight the battle of life with an ink-bottle and two steel-pens. They wrote a play and some stories, in one of which they made a hit; and the present is another—straight from the shoulder—if we may judge from the effect. A French journal gives a description of the new star of literature, Erckmann-Chatrain—the "binary star," as it may be called with astronomical correctness:

> "Erckmann, the eldest of the pair, is round and blond. He is beginning to be bald; what hair he has is massed behind his ears. His face vaguely reminds one of the structure of a violin. His thick chin is creased by little fleshy pads; his nose is big at the end, and lords it over a delicate mouth, whose corners are turned down like those of all thinkers. He is at the same time very gentle and very violent, of a most sanguine temperament, with the voice of a Boanerges; out speaking with method and circumspection, and delicate in his expressions. He has, in his veins a tincture of Gypsey, careless, vagabond blood, but he is an artist to the heart's core. Chatrain's phisiognomy reminds one of the elder Dumas, at least by his immense head of hair. He is short, thickset, broad-backed, calm in his lion's strength. He is the clearest, firmest and at the same simplest talker we ever met. His admirably carved nose rests on a thick, short, brush-like moustache. He is a spare man, but likely to fall a victim to the obesity of office-life. The intellectual brothers work always and everywhere. Every morning, before Chatrain goes to his desk at the Eastern Railway, they cut out the day's task while they are at breakfast. When they meet again in the evening each communicates to the other the ideas he has collected. These are discussed, composed, winnowed; then they select the plot and invent the incidents of the novel they are at work on."

This novel of *Therese* is a village story told in the words of a boy, and it begins and ends in that hamlet of Arnstatt in the German Vosges. To which hamlet enters one night in 1793 a detachment of hungry French Republicans, with a gruff, hungry Colonel and the dark and dashing *cantiniere*, Mlle. Therese—the newcomers taking bread, wine, hams, brandy, and paying resolutely in *assignats*; after which they eat, drink and go to rest. But with the morning came the cry of the Croats, who, whether they heard of Thomas Campbell's exhortation—

> "Rise, ye Croats, fierce and strong,
> From the front, and march along!"

or obeyed orders without it, rode into the village, followed in due time by an army of Austrians—"an Austrian army awfully arrayed"—while our gallant gruff Colonel threw his men into hollow-square—and such a terrible morning's piece of work, Arnstatt never saw in her little streets, neither before nor since! The French retire, and Therese is left wounded and helpless among the dead and dying. Dr. Wagner, the kind-hearted physician of the place, takes her home, tends her, cures her, and, to the gratification of all readers, marries her. "*Soldats! voila catin!*" The story is full of graphic and minute descriptions, turning a good deal on the Duke of Brunswick's march, Hoche and the military movements and the rights of man. The simple manner of the boy-narrator gives it a vivid air of reality, well sustained by the translation of Miss Charlotte Forten, which does not read at all like a translation, but runs in an easy and animated style. The book has ten full-page illustrations, executed in a very expressive and peculiarly French manner.

—*The Art of Writing, Reading and Speaking.* By Edward W. Cox. Reprinted from the London edition. (New-York: G. W. Carleton.) This is a book full of good sense, put in an interesting and readable shape. It gives much excellent advice and many happy hints, not only for youth but for the tens of thousands of so-called "educated men" who are but half taught in the three admirable arts of which it treats. We do not say that it is always in the right. For instance it says, of speaking: "Another rule is to raise your voice at the end of every sentence, instead of dropping it, as is the unpleasant habit of our countrymen." Any one who heard Mr. Dickens read, can testify to the unpleasant habit of one of the author's countrymen who always did "raise his voice at the end of every sentence," making a most unnatural and uncomfortable effect. But this is an exception to the general tone of the book, which is thoroughly practical, sensible and valuable.

—*Everett's Orations and Speeches.* Vol. IV. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) This volume completes the publication, in collected form, of the orations and speeches of Mr. Everett. With the exception of the oration on the character of Washington, the address entitled "Franklin, the Boston Boy," that on the "Causes and "Conduct of the War," and that at the dinner to Prince Napoleon, the speeches in this volume are all republications, in some cases from newspaper reports. The republication of other writings of Mr. Everett's, and a memoir of his life, are in contemplation, and will be looked for with much interest by the many admirers of one of the most accomplished orators of America.

—*Resources of the Pacific Slope.* By J. Ross Browne. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) This is a large octavo volume of about eight hundred closely printed pages. It contains Mr. Browne's report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, together with a sketch of the settlement and exploration of Lower California. Readers who are curious to know about the Pacific Slope will find Mr. Browne's report a rich magazine of facts.

—*Spectacles for Young Eyes.* By S. W. Lander. (New-York: Sheldon & Co.) The artist who illustrated this little book ought to put on his spectacles and read up in history. Facing page 60 is a spirited picture of Henry Hudson sailing up the river that bears his name in a high-pressure stern-wheel steamboat! Slightly ahead of time, Mr. Artist. In some respects *Spectacles for Young Eyes* is a good book for children, but an oversight like this is unpardonable.

—*Marsh's Manual of Reformed Phonetic Short-hand.* (San Francisco: H. H. Bancroft & Co.) The author claims for the system developed in this manual that it can be learned in half the time required to master any other system, and can be written more rapidly when learned. Every manual of short-hand we have ever seen makes the same claims for itself. To the unprofessional reader all systems look equally perplexing and difficult.

—*A Complete Grammar of the German Language.* By James H. Worman. (New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) This grammar is a modification of the system introduced by Ollendorff. It is well arranged, and may be safely recommended as a text-book for schools. We do not find, however, that it possesses any advantages over the excellent German grammar of Prof. Otto, of Heidelberg.

—*Æsop's Fables, in Words of One Syllable.* By Mary Godolphin. (London: Cassell, Pettes and Galpin; New-York: Robert Turner and August Brentano.) The little folks will like this pretty volume, with its easy words and brilliantly-colored illustrations. It is printed in large, clear type, as all books should be that are intended to be read by young eyes.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Volume X. of the fourth series of this valuable work, comprising the weekly parts for July and September, 1868, is now published. The *Living Age* has been too long before the public to require extended notice.

—*The Waverly Novels.* By Sir Walter Scott. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) This is the first volume of Appleton's illustrated edition of the *Waverly Novels*. It contains *Waverly, Guy Mannering, Kenilworth* and *Ivanhoe*.

—*Hall's Alphabet of Geology.* By S. R. Hall. (Boston: Gould & Lincoln.) This little manual is designed to be used by the young in connection with other studies. It is simple in style, and seems to be well suited to its purpose.

—*The Modern Hoyle.* Dick and Fitzgerald, of this City, have published a neat and convenient edition of this popular work, with many corrections and additions.

Musical Notes.

—William A. Pond & Co. have sent forth three very pretty songs by Charles Gounod, to which Mr. H. B. Farnie has affixed appropriate English words. The songs in question are entitled respectively "Only Last Night," "The Flower's last Sigh," and "The Village Curfew." The latter is the best of the three, and is supplied with a very effective and suggestive accompaniment. Messrs. Pond & Co. have issued besides "I Never Can Forget," a very pleasing composition, by Alfred Mellon, which is now being made familiar to play-goers by Miss Louisa Moore, of Niblo's Theatre; the "After Dark Quadrille" and "After Dark Galop," two average specimens of dance-music, by H. Cook, the song called "Tommy Dodd," and two new ditties by Lingard. The publications of this firm, as we have heretofore had occasion to remark, are unusually attractive in form.

—Ditson & Co., of New-York and Boston, have just published all the principal airs from "Genevieve de Brabant," including the exquisite serenade to be listened to in the first act of the same opera. They have issued besides, a potpouri of the most important melodies of "Genevieve," arranged with exceptional excellence by H. Cramer, and also a potpouri from "Fleur de Thé," by H. A. Russell. A comprehensive collection of opera-bouffe music is now in process of publication by the same firm.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CASE OF COMMODORE MEADE.

The Lunacy Proceedings Before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court—The Commodore is Discharged from the Asylum.

This case, which for several weeks past has been before the Supreme Court in this City, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at the instance of some of the friends of Commodore Richard W. Meade, for the purpose of having that veteran discharged from the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, was called up yesterday. The time appointed was 3 P. M., and the place the Supreme Court Chambers. At about 4 o'clock the case was brought on in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part 1, before Judge Sutherland. The change which was made from the Chambers in the old brown-stone building to the Circuit-room in the new Court-house, created a great confusion, and for a time bid fair to put a stop to all the proceedings.

After all the delay, however, Mr. Waring, Mr. A. H. Sidell and Mr. DeWitt appeared as counsel in behalf of the prisoner, Commodore Meade, and Mr. Geo. N. Titus appeared for Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, to whom the writ was directed.

Judge Sutherland asked Mr. Waring if the Commodore was expected to be present.

Mr. Waring—Yes, your Honor, he will be here in a moment. Dr. Brown has consented to produce him. There is some misapprehension as to the place where the Court is to be held.

The Commodore made his appearance in a few moments after, and on the invitation of the Judge, he took a seat on the bench, where Judge Sutherland held a conversation with him for several minutes, with the object, as the Judge afterward stated, of ascertaining whether or not the Commodore is sane. We may remark here, that immediately after the Commodore entered the Court-room, he was surrounded by counsel and by friends upon both sides, and evidently an effort was made to confuse and embarrass the gentleman as much as possible. It was apparently not anticipated that he would be asked to take a seat upon the bench. Some of the friends were very much annoyed, judging from their actions and expressions, at the idea that the Commodore so readily accepted the invitation of Judge Sutherland to take a seat on the bench. But he took the seat offered him, and there he sat during the entire discussion, except when he arose to make some explanation. When he stepped upon the platform in compliance with Judge Sutherland's request, he said: "Yes, I will come before the Court, and I come very much as Paul came before Agrippa. I think myself happy because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the matters whereof I am accused."

The Commodore having been seated, Mr. Waring opened the proceedings by stating that it was due to himself, and especially to Mr. Sidell, who had acted primarily in the case, to say that this was the first time they had been able to secure the person of the Commodore in Court, under and by virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Judge Sutherland—What is your motion Mr. Waring? I wish to get at the facts as speedily as possible.

Mr. Waring said the affidavits had been published in the New-York papers quite fully, as he presumed the Court was aware. The Judge had had the affidavits before him, as well; and was it advisable now to have a commission appointed to inquire into the question of the Commodore's sanity.

Judge Sutherland (turning to the Commodore)—What is your age?

Commodore—I see by the affidavit of my wife, as published in the morning papers, that I am 60 years old; but I was born in 1812. How any one can make sixty years of that I don't know.

At this stage of the proceedings the Judge and the Commodore held a conversation, but in so low a tone of voice that no reporter could hear. The conversation being closed,

Mr. De Witt said that Dr. Halstead was in Court, and he asked that he be examined.

Judge Sutherland said his object in talking with him was to ascertain from personal inspection whether or not the man is insane.

Mr. Geo. N. Titus, who appeared as counsel for Dr. Brown, of the Lunatic Asylum, said the proceedings were important, and it was his desire to have them conducted in a regular way. A reference had been had in the case some time ago, and Mr. Sidell, as counsel for Commodore Meade, had given his consent to a discontinuance of that reference.

Judge Sutherland wanted to avoid as much as possible any public discussion of the case. He did not mean to say he had no doubt as to the sanity of the Commodore. He thought it would be best to take the testimony of Drs. Halstead and Brown, and perhaps one or two others.

Mr. Titus interposed, and said they had better go into a reference.

Judge Sutherland—I have read carefully all the affidavits which have been before me.

Commodore Meade, rising—I have been, your Honor, fifty-six days in prison. It is for you to say how much longer I shall be there.

Judge Sutherland—Oh, I will do what is right if I know how.

Dr. Halstead, the person appointed by the Court to go to the Asylum and examine the Commodore as to his ability to attend court, was then called, sworn and examined; but his testimony, and also that of Dr. Brown, the physician of the Asylum, was given in so low a tone of voice that what they said, or very little of it, at least, could be heard at the reporters' table. In truth, these two witnesses turned their backs upon the reporters' table, which was within six feet of the witness place, leaned over the bench to the Judge, and spoke so that not six persons in the crowded court-room could hear what was said. The little that could be gleaned was to the effect that Dr. Halstead thought the Commodore's memory was good. It was not desirable that he should be excited by Court proceedings. He had had an attack of paralysis; his mind had failed him somewhat.

Judge Sutherland—Is there any mental aberration?

The witness thought not.

The Court—What is your opinion. Is he sane or not? A.—I think his mind has been very much vexed by certain family difficulties.

Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, was sworn, and testified, but no one except the Judge could hear much of it. He had had charge of the Asylum for several years; he had heard what Dr. Halstead had said.

Judge Sutherland said he had a high opinion of Dr. Halstead.

The witness continued: The Commodore's mind was disordered; he has one form of insanity. (Witness, in a very loud tone of voice, explained to the Judge what he meant.)

Question by the Court—Does he imagine things that never existed?

Answer—I think he does occasionally.

Q.—Have you had any trouble with him since he has been in the Asylum? A.—No, not particularly.

The Court asked as to the effect that the marriage of his daughter had upon him, and witness said he was led to believe that if he had not been put under restraint, he would have committed acts of violence. The Commodore was more rational now, however, than he was in the month of October last.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Titus, witness said he had been seventeen years in charge of the Bloomingdale Asylum; he could not define insanity in one answer; every case has its own peculiar symptoms; he had seen manifestations of insanity in the Commodore since he had been in the Asylum.

Q.—What had been his physical condition since he has been there? A.—He has suffered from paralysis, which has affected him.

Q.—What is your opinion as to his sanity from all you have observed? A.—His memory is remarkable, but I think he is a monomaniac on family matters. There has been a great change in the last two weeks for the better.

About this point in the proceedings, the Commodore arose and asked permission to speak in his own behalf. Something had been said by the witness about his having made threats of killing some one. The Commodore said: "Kill my wife's brother? I'll not kill a man that is not fit to kill."

The witness said he spoke with great asperity about his eldest son.

Commodore—Yes, and that a son should take arms against his father without cause; I would not be a man if I did not resent it.

Mr. Titus—Doctor, is the Commodore insane now from all you know—according to your best judgment?

The Doctor conversed with the Judge for several minutes in a low tone of voice, and afterward the Judge explained that the Doctor was not able to state. It was a question of power, and not of the will or judgment. When he went into the Asylum he was much worse than he is now. There was a disagreeable notoriety about the whole case.

Q.—Do you regard him now as responsible? A.—Not wholly; if he is sincere in what he has said.

The Court suggested that the question is, did these bursts of passion proceed from insanity. There is no such thing in law as uncontrollable passion. Every person is bound to control himself.

An effort was made, on the part of Mr. Titus, to have the case continued, but the Court thought otherwise, and said that under all the circumstances he would discharge the Commodore.

Some discussion having arisen as to what disposition ought to be made of him for the night, the Judge said that he felt so certain of the man's sanity that he would cheerfully take him to his own house if his friends did not take him. There were several friends in Court, however, who took the Commodore in charge and he departed amid the congratulations of the numerous assemblage.

The Diocese of Long Island.

The following is the correspondence between the Committee of the Primary Convention of the new Diocese of Long Island and the Bishop elect, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn:

THE CALL.

St. Paul's Rectory, Flatbush, Nov. 21, 1868.

Dear Dr. Littlejohn: Though we have discharged the duty assigned us by the Convention, in announcing to you verbally the fact of your election as the first Bishop of Long Island, asking your acceptance of the solemn trust, and expressing the hope that you will in due time be consecrated to that holy office, we yet deem it proper to place before you, in writing, the call of the Convention, acting as we believe under the providence of God, to the great work which is before us in this new Diocese.

Allow us to renew the hope that you will accept the work and office to which you are called, should the general Church and the good Providence of God confirm the choice, of which we have no reason at all to doubt. Allow us to urge, for the satisfaction of the diocese, as prompt and early a decision as your perplexing position and the conflicting claims upon you will permit.

Your long residence and successful work among us, together with your large knowledge of the wants and resources of our infant diocese, have, as we believe, pointed to you as one every way prepared to be our guide and leader, as you are our chosen Bishop.

May you and the diocese be richly blessed with all spiritual and heavenly blessings, in Christ Jesus, and after having "plenteously brought forth the fruit of good works," may we all "be plenteously rewarded through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Believe us sincerely and affectionately yours,
(Signed) R. B. Van Kleeck,
E. A. Hoffman,
W. H. Ludlow,
D. R. Floyd Jones.
Committee on the part of the Convention.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1868.

Dear Brethren: I hereby notify you of my acceptance of the Bishopric of Long Island, to which I was elected by its Primary Convention on the 19th, should the choice be confirmed by the Bishops and Standing Committees.

My decision has been reached after the most earnest and prayerful consideration of all the interests and issues likely to be affected by it, and especially of the conflicting claims upon me, with which you are familiar.

I am most thankful that I have not been obliged to rely solely upon my own judgment in determining the course of duty.

The voice of the Church, uttered in many quarters widely remote from our own field, has reached me in unmistakable language. I have had the benefit, moreover, of the well-weighed counsel of some of our most honored Bishops and most trustworthy Presbyters. There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the field to which my future labors should be consecrated.

I shall enter upon the Episcopacy of Long Island with a deep sense of the responsibilities which it will impose upon me, and of my own infirmities; but at the same time with a full reliance upon the gracious help and parental guidance of Him from whom all wisdom and strength do proceed, and with a desire to follow, though afar off, the example of that apostle who declared that he counted not his life dear to himself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry, which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God.

Commending myself to the prayers of the brethren, of the clergy, and of all the faithful and beloved people of God throughout the Diocese, that I may have a right judgment in all things, and be endued with the grace and wisdom needful to the office and work of a Bishop of the Church of God.

I am very faithfully and sincerely your servant and brother in Christ,
A. N. LITTLEJOHN.
Rev. R. B. VAN KLEECK, D. D., Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Committee on the part of the Convention.

The Johnson Homicide—Verdict Against the Wife—She is Returned to the Tombs.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 178 Forsyth-street, over the remains of NORMAN LOUIS JOHNSON, who died from the effects of a stab wound sustained at the hands of his wife. The *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. NEWMAN, who found a stab wound in the left breast, the weapon having passed through the left lung and penetrated the covering of the heart.

MARY JANE O'BRIEN was the only important witness examined. She testified that she had been living in the house with deceased and his wife for two months. They had quarreled occasionally, but she never saw blows given before Sunday, Nov. 29. On that day the prisoner accused her husband of making too free with the girls in the house, the rooms being all let furnished. The prisoner had been drinking, though she was not intoxicated. Deceased then struck ELIZA, his wife, with a small piece of wood, and she was about to return it when I interfered. Witness and the prisoner went out again that night together and drank twice, returning home at 10 P. M. The next morning the quarrel was renewed, and as witness sat near the stove, she saw deceased fall, and exclaimed, "He is stabbed." The prisoner ran out of the room. The knife shown deceased was recognized by her as having been about the kitchen.

EZRA JOHNSON, aged 14, a son of deceased, testified that his father had been stabbed by his mother, and he identified the knife as the one found on the bed with blood on it, when the stabbing was committed. His father picked it up, and the son washed the blood off it.

The jury rendered a verdict against the wife, ELIZA, and she was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. She is a native of Ireland, aged 35. In answer to the charge preferred, she said: "Deceased was in the act of striking me, and I picked up something, when he ran against it."

The parting between the unfortunate woman and her two children was a harrowing scene, and painful to the few spectators present. The witness, MARY JANE O'BRIEN, was sent to the House of Detention.

The Gatewood Case—How Superintendent Kennedy Came to go to Philadelphia.

It will be remembered that the inquest in the case of Mrs. GATEWOOD, who committed suicide, was on Saturday adjourned for the third time by Coroner FLYNN in consequence of the non-attendance of Superintendent KENNEDY, who had gone to Philadelphia. Thereby hangs a tale. It appears that the Coroner sent a subpœna to the Police Superintendent, ordering him to appear as a witness in the Gatewood case, and to bring the property taken from the room of deceased with him. Naturally tenacious in purpose, Mr. KENNEDY informed his counsel, Mr. BOOKSTAVER, that he had discovered two or three clauses in existing statutes which seemed to cover the Gatewood case, and justifying the Police in detaining the property taken possession of by them in this instance. Mr. KENNEDY accordingly made up his mind that he would not give the goods up just yet. He then started for the scene of the inquest to give such evidence as might be required, though he left Mrs. GATEWOOD's trunks at Police Headquarters. It was then just on the stroke of 12 when he stopped in the street and remarked to Mr. BOOKSTAVER, "I don't know about this. It looks very much like a trap." Mr. BOOKSTAVER replied, "Oh, no; they can do nothing; besides I've got a writ of *habeas corpus* in my pocket all ready, should FLYNN do anything." "But," said Mr. KENNEDY, "it's Saturday, and after 12 o'clock. Who is the Supreme Court Judge sitting now?" Mr. BOOKSTAVER then recollected that the Court must be closed; and he was fain to admit it did look like a trap to lock the Superintendent up. "I won't go to the inquest," said Mr. Kennedy, and, suiting the action to the word, he at once retraced his steps and went back to Police Headquarters.

Mr. ACTON, the President of the Board, was informed of the facts, and he at once saw that the idea of the Coroner must be to demand why the trunks belonging to the deceased were not forthcoming, and failing to get possession of them, he intended to attach the person of the Police Superintendent and lock him up in Eldridge-street Jail until Monday morning, the latter having no relief, as the Courts had all closed for the day. "It is no doubt a trap for you, KENNEDY," said the President, "and as I have business in Philadelphia of importance, I will send you there."

This is why Mr. KENNEDY went to Philadelphia on Saturday last.

The Roberts Homicide Case.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday assumed charge of the case of JAMES F. ROBERTS, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a beating sustained at the hands of some unknown men a few weeks ago. Owing to the neglect of the hospital officials, the Police were not aware that ROBERTS was so near death; hence the Coroner did not obtain the *ante-mortem* statement of deceased, and now scarcely any trace can be obtained of his assailants. It is alleged by the Police that TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, brother of the Sheriff, was among the crowd who assaulted ROBERTS.

The following statement has been made by the House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. WM. J. CHANDLER: JAMES T. ROBERTS was admitted to the hospital Nov. 11. He was suffering from meningitis and a small scalp wound on the lateral and posterior part of the skull. There was a slight cut over the left eye. No fracture of the skull could be discovered. The wound healed readily, but the patient's general condition became worse. He was at first mildly delirious, but delirium became more marked as the disease progressed, and terminated in coma two days before his death. On the day of his death the right lung was found consolidated in its lower lobe. He sank rapidly and died at 6 P. M., Saturday, Dec. 5. Autopsy, Dec. 6, showed a depressed fracture of the posterior inferior angle of the left parietal bone. The depression was only slight, and externally measured one-half of an inch in diameter and an inch internally. The superior and anterior half of the cerebrum showed a well-marked sub-acute meningitis. The lower lobe of the right lung was consolidated by pneumonia. In my opinion the cause of death was meningitis, produced by the blow upon the head.

The inquest was yesterday postponed until Thursday. No arrests have been made as yet.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by an aid, attended yesterday the wedding of Col. BENJAMIN to the daughter of Hon. HAMILTON FISH. Previous to going there he called at the establishment of Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, and later at that of Mr. A. T. STEWART, where he sat for his portrait to a photographer. He passed the remainder of the afternoon in his rooms at the St. Nicholas, where Mr. WILKINSON, the Superintendent, introduced numerous callers. Among them were Gens. MCCLELLAN, ANDERSON, COCHRANE, SICKLES, MARCY and many ladies. With Gen. MCCLELLAN he had a long conversation, which did not terminate till shortly before 5 o'clock. The greeting between the two commanders was of the most cordial description. At 5 Gen. GRANT drove to the Union League Rooms, where a dinner was given him by the Club.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCES.

EBENEZER OLIVER, of No. 306 Pearl-street, made a complaint against SOLOMON B. MERKEL for false pretences. The accused called on the complainant on the 24th ult. and represented himself as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and at the same time desired OLIVER to cash an order on the paymaster for $450, that being the salary due him. OLIVER paid him $400 for the order, and subsequently ascertained that MERKEL had never been a surgeon in the navy, so he caused his arrest. The prisoner was held for trial. He confessed his guilt.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ASSAULT IN A CELL.

FANNY WHEELER made a complaint, stating that Monday night she was confined in a cell of the Eighth Precinct Station-house with MARY BRIGGS. During the night MARY made a desperate assault upon her companion with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a serious wound upon her arm. The assailant was secured, and being arraigned upon a charge of felonious assault, was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A STRANGE STORY.

KAUFMAN HOFFMAN, No. 408 Grand-street, says that on the 16th of November, a gold watch, together with a silk cloak and other articles, valued at $242, were stolen from a front second floor room by one MARY FISHER. In corroboration of the charge he produced a girl 8 years old, named MARY COBB, who testified that she had accompanied the woman to the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, where she was left while the woman entered the house. When she came out the woman had the articles mentioned in the complaint, and took them to some lodging-house kept by a blind man. The accused was held for an examination.

BURGLARY IN NORFOLK-STREET.

AARON HERZBERG, of No. 25 Norfolk-street, relates that on Monday night, upon going to the store, he found it unlocked and a skeleton key inside. He stepped inside and at the same moment was seized by some man in the store, who placed his hand over his mouth. The man then endeavored to push HERZBERG inside the store and to close the door upon him, but failing in the effort, released his hold and started off on a full run. HERZBERG pursued and kept the fugitive in sight until he fell into the hands of Officer SCHROEDER, of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoner gave the name of WM. DUNN, and was fully committed to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The twenty-fifth annual report of this well-known and highly-deserving charitable Association has just been published. The general scope and objects of the Association, which has now been in existence a quarter of a century, are known to our readers. Its operations during the past year have been not less extensive and useful than in previous years. It relieved during the year 8,280 families, containing 33,322 persons, at an outlay of $71,583. Since the foundation of the Association, in 1844, 171,857 families, comprising 720,565 persons, have experienced its bounty, during which time it has received in contributions $1,088,806, and has expended $1,080,888. The Association earnestly appeals to the charitable for continued support, and says that 367 gratuitous visitors are ready at all times and seasons to bear your bounty wherever want and wretchedness are found, and so to distribute it as to extend, restrict and modify relief according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

MINOR ITEMS.—Early yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the rooms of JOHANNA MULLER, in the basement of No. 525 Greenwich-street, caused by the upsetting of a lamp....The store of H. LEVINSON, No. 663 Third-avenue, was entered yesterday morning by thieves, who had packed up a large quantity of goods for removal, when they were surprised and escaped, leaving their tools and plunder behind them....N. T. HUBBARD, of No. 27 Front-street, was knocked down and run over yesterday near the Post Office by a horse and wagon, and severely injured....JOHN RILEY quarreled with MICHAEL RYAN, yesterday morning, in the hall of Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street, when he stabbed RYAN in the side, and inflicted a severe wound. RILEY was arrested and RYAN sent to Bellevue.

FREAK OF AN INEBRIATE.—At a late hour on Monday night, WM. ORAM, of No. 138½ Cherry-street, called at the house of ill-fame No. 84 James-street, in an intoxicated condition. He was given a bed in an attic room. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning ORAM got out of bed, tied his sheets together, fastened one end of the rope to the bedstead and threw the other out of the window. He then began to descend, and when he was half way down the knot slipped and ORAM fell to the sidewalk. He did not sustain any severe injuries. As he was evidently laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MR. KENNEDY, THE VOCALIST.—Mr. KENNEDY, the distinguished Scottish vocalist, gives one of his favorite entertainments in Scottish song to-night, at Steinway Hall. This will be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. KENNEDY in this City at the present time, or for a year to come, as he is about to make a tour in other parts of the country. We do not doubt, therefore, that Steinway Hall will be crowded by the admirers of the sweet and tender melodies of Scotland.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK MORRISEY, aged 11 years, of No. 219 East Twenty-first-street, was instantly killed yesterday by the fall of a stable wall in the same street. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day....JACOB BANTH, a German, who fell from a new building the 1st inst., died yesterday at his residence, No. 319 West Thirty-eighth-street, from the effects of the injuries so received.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—ALONZO BINGHAM, aged 42 years, a native of the United States, was found dead in his room yesterday morning at the Atlantic Hotel, on the corner of New Bowery and Oliver-street. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was formerly a Police officer under the old Municipal force....An infant son of THOMAS LAWSON, of No. 603 East Fourteenth-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

FIRE IN THE HAY DEPOT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred among a quantity of baled hay, at the depot at Forty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue. The flames were occasioned by sparks from a passing locomotive. Sixty bales of hay, valued at $200, were destroyed; insured for $1,000. The depot building was only slightly injured.

THE RECENT FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of FELIX COMAN, aged 16, whose death was the result of injuries sustained in Pike-street, on Sunday, by his falling beneath the wheels of an Avenue B car. A verdict of accidental death exonerated the cardriver from all blame in the premises.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—There were 108 deaths in the City last week, being a decrease of 27 from the number reported in the previous week, and 62 less than in the corresponding week of 1867. The City appears to be increasing in healthfulness. Whether owing to an increase of common sense in the style of living, or better air, or better doctors to deal with the maladies with which human nature is afflicted, does not appear, but the figures are encouraging. The heaviest death harvest for the week was in the Sixteenth Ward, where there was 14 deaths.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED FELLOW-BOARDER.—Dr. CHARLES VOGEL, residing at No. 1 Tompkins-place, was arrested yesterday on complaint of CHARLES REGAN, a fellow-boarder, who suspected him of stealing the sum of $85 from his trunk. The sum of $49 was found in the possession of the accused, but there was no evidence that it was part of the missing money. The case was adjourned until the 12th inst., before Justice DELMAR.

COMPLIMENT TO REV. DR. SEWALL.—The congregation of the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church have handed to their pastor, Rev. Dr. SEWALL, the balance of his year's salary and $1,000 additional, to enable him to accept their leave of absence while he goes to some milder climate in quest of improved health.

LECTURES.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will lecture on "A Yankee's Experience from Cork to Jerusalem," in the Nassau-street Baptist Church, to-morrow evening....Mr. P. T. BARNUM delivered his lecture on "The Art of Money Getting; or, Success in Life," in the N. R. Church, Third-avenue, last evening.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Pacific-street, will hold a fair at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms to-day and to-morrow, afternoon and evening.

LIEUT. BRAINE.—Mr. FRANCIS MCNEELY, the Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary, says that Lieut BRAINE has become so used to the ways of the Prison, that he (MCNEELY) thinks it will be harder to get him out than to keep him in.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election for Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which took place last night, resulted in the election of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the present incumbent.

DEDICATION OF A UNITARIAN CHAPEL.—The chapel of the Third Unitarian Society, near the corner of Classon-avenue and Lefferts-street, will be dedicated this evening. Rev. A. P. PUTNAM will preach the sermon.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Mullin, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
247—Hogan vs. Wardlaw.
254—Waring vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
257—Schwerin vs. Brooks.
267—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
268—Oppenheimer vs. Sternfels.
269—Markham vs. Markham.
270—Jacobi vs. Eiseman.
271—Robinson vs. Int. L. Assurance Co., &c.
272—Kramer vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.

Nos.
273—Chadeayne vs. Mills.
274—Kiersted vs. Clerk et al.
275—Cohn vs. Tobias.
276—Allen vs. Bridges.
277—Getty vs. Devlin.
278—Minn. Cen. R. R. Co. vs. Morgan.
279—Pollock vs. Loewenstein.
280—In re Estate of Johnson, deceased.
281—Wintern vs. Roberts.
282—Patterson vs. Baker.

Preferred cause.

7—Killam vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Oyer and Terminer, Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1261—Mackay vs. McMonies.
1413—N. Haven Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.
1573—Bernheim vs. Fongue et al.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berine
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer et al.
1351—Ripley et al. vs. Hazelton et al.
1567—Barney vs. Burstenbinder.
1075—Schultz vs. Cummings.
1077—Reid vs. Cummings.
1237—Davidson vs. Ranges, of Ranges & Co.

Nos.
1339—Mittnacht vs. Numert et al.
1353—Reade vs. Sweetzer et al.
1449—Christie, &c., vs. Story.
1453—Duvall et al. vs. Wood et al.
1467—Carrington vs. Baiz et al.
1471—Newell vs. Parsons.
1475—Abby et al. vs. Maun.
1477—Newman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1179—Wagnon vs. Eneas.
1297—Wolssohn, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kuphal.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1396—Maxwell vs. Riker.
936½—First Nat'l Bank of Titusville vs. Greene et al.
966—Gunning vs. Hiver.
1050—Hunt vs. Washington Marine Ins. Co.
1076—Bassett vs. Ledover.
786—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
1424—Longfellow et al. vs. Devoe et al.
1176—Clare et al. vs. Weis et al.
812—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
1252—Strong vs. Moore.

1607—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGrane et al.
1354—Fuglesang vs. Ahrens et al.
624—Bronner vs. The Mayor, &c.
768—Canfield et al. vs. Smith.
1130—Batteile et al. vs. Hone et al.
946—Bennell et al. vs. Drake et al.
1280—Stark vs. Hendricks et al., Ex'rs.
1562—Bronson vs. Leary et al.
886—Smith vs. Deyo.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
27—Severini vs. Trenor.
30—Dovey vs. Bohen.
32—Duncan vs. Logan.
38—First Nat'l Bank of Nevada vs. Fuller.
39—Austin vs. Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co. et al.
40—Schwarznalder vs. Devereux et al.
41—Taylor vs. Jones et al.

Nos.
42—Howes vs. Marvine.
43—The People ex rel. Darnall vs. Ins. of Registry.
47—Wilks vs. The Mayor, &c.
48—Tilden vs. The Mayor, &c.
49—Ely vs. The Mayor, &c.
50—Veit et al. vs. Curtis.
51—Russell vs. Russell et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

126—Delmdio vs. Parsons.
124½—Pistor, surv'g, vs. Hatfield et al.
12—Sixth-av. R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre et al.

136—Roe vs. Sanderson.
137—Sackett vs. Havens.
138—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
87—Lorillard vs. Nash et al.
92—Murphy et al. vs. Nelson et al.
98—Murphy vs. Ruger et al.
142—Berolzheimer et al. vs. Cogswell et al.
150—The People ex rel. Davies, Jr., vs. Tucker.

Nos.
161—Young et al. vs. Gilbert.
168—In re Spotts.
169—Gray vs. Hazard, &c.
170—Hubbard vs. Brooks et al.
174—Marks vs. Beyer.
184—Schultz vs. Mahon.
188—Gomeroth vs. Lessing.

Call No. 204—Valentine, &c., vs. Ludington.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barber, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
267—Reilly, Administrator, vs. Banks.
357—Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
403—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
426—Frayne vs. Beatty.
317—Solomon, by Guardian, vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
239—Eagleson vs. Matthews.

Nos.
427—Specht vs. Milleman et al.
431—Clark vs. Glimes.
441—Odell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.
445—Sherman et al. vs. U. S. F. and M. Ins. Co. of Baltimore.
447—Dayton vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
449—Dayton vs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
453—Crater vs. Lager.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
——Solomon vs. Schafer.
——Bressler vs. Kasschaw.
——Funck vs. Harnay.
——Josling vs. Acton.
——Swart vs. Lyon.
——Klanber vs. Kruger.
——Van Shaick vs. Eaton.
——Beebe vs. Saumond.
——McQuade vs. Wagner.
——Lehmaier vs. Friedman
884—Day vs. Samuel.
885—Wilson vs. Friedman.
887—Mernfred vs. Travis.
890—Oppenheimer vs. Brown.
892—Van Orden vs. Coburn.
893—Percival vs. Eldridge.

Nos.
897—Bradley vs. Wilson.
898—Schaeffler vs. Levy.
899—Fluss vs. Dorlig.
894½—Eschuege vs. Reinhardt.
895½—Gunsnauf vs. Homan.
897½—Murphy vs. Marshall.
900—Melle vs. Barton.
901½—Alger vs. Sickles.
902¾—Larman vs. Pennefasher.
904—Tyson vs. Hayden.
905—Rowland vs. McKinley.
907—Kahn vs. Watts.
909—Goldsmith vs. Schonfield.
910—Robertstein vs. Eichler

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY CASE—BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the District-Attorney said: I desire to have the names of the defendants in the Kentucky Bourbon Company case called to ascertain whether they are in Court or not.

The crier then called the names of the defendants as follows: Daniel Messmore, Clark H. Sanborn, Allen H. Mills, Frederick J. Tinkham, Ethan C. Frost and Charles A. Sanborn. Of these the only one that answered was Ethan C. Frost; all the rest were absent. The District-Attorney said, that as all the defendants had failed to appear, their bail should be forfeited. The Court ordered their bail forfeited. On application of Mr. Courtney, bench warrants were issued to arrest the defendants and bring them before the Court.

THE WATSON AND CRAREY CASE—SECOND DAY.

The United States vs. 3,800 Gallons of Whisky, found at Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street.—The trial of this case was then resumed by the Government calling *Burr Porter*, who testified that in February, 1868, he was a special agent authorized to seize illicitly-distilled spirits, and in that month he seized the premises of Watson & Crarey in Christopher-street, and placed keepers in charge; on the place he found about twenty barrels of spirits and a quantity in a leach-tub; some of the barrels were branded with the name of Levy as inspector.

John S. Deacon recalled, and testified that he had searched for the application for a license to rectify 1,000 barrels made by Watson & Crarey; he was not successful in finding the application, but did find that they had paid their assessment and received a license to rectify the 1,000 barrels in December, 1866, as well as one to rectify 2,000 barrels in May, 1868.

The Government next called *Robert A. Verplank*, who testified as follows: I reside at No. 423 Thirty-third-street, and my business is that of a dock-builder; on the 4th day of February, 1868, I saw five barrels of spirits delivered at Watson & Crarey's place, in Christopher-street; four of the five were not branded; the fifth was branded "George E. Hill, Inspector;" they were brought on a truck; whose it was I do not know; on the 11th of the same month I saw two loads, in all twenty barrels of spirits, delivered at Watson & Crarey's, none of which were branded; they were taken there on a truck, the number of which was 5,665; at the time the truckman brought the first load a man put his head out of a window in the place and said "hurry back;" the truckman belonged to a distillery in West Seventeenth-street; I followed the truck after the second load had been delivered; it went to No. 504 West Seventeenth-street, which was a dwelling-house adjoining a distillery; the man unhitched the horse and took it in the rear of the house No. 504 West Seventeenth-street; there were two men on the truck, and when the driver took the horse away the other man went into the distillery.

Cross-examined—I was employed by the Morris Canal Company as a dock-builder for four or five months last year; previous to that I was employed by Mr. Bailey as keeper of several distilleries that were seized at various times; I was in the army for three years, part of the time with the Fortieth New-York Infantry, and the other part of the time with the Eighty-seventh New-York; I gave the information on which Collector Bailey seized Watson & Crarey's place in Christopher-street; I have not received any money, and do not expect to receive any; I have heard that informers received a share of property that was condemned, but I never expect any from that source; Calhoun and I were associated together in watching the place; we were watching to see the barrels delivered at Watson & Crarey's; we first saw the truck in front of Watson & Crarey's; we were waiting on their stoop when the truck drove up; we had been about the neighborhood for about five hours; the driver of the truck rolled in the barrels; I cannot recollect whether any one helped him or not; I do not know who opened the door, as I was watching the truck; Calhoun was at the corner, about fifty feet away; I do not remember whether any one came out of the building or not; I did not hear any one speak; after the barrels were put on the stoop two or three men came out and rolled them in; it was light enough to see plainly the brands on the barrels; I saw both ends of all of them; they were put on the sidewalk in a row, and then the truckman left; I also left and went down to West-street; I distinctly saw the name of George E. Hill as inspector on all the barrels delivered on the 4th of February; I cannot remember the dates; the persons in rolling in the barrels used skids; I made a memorandum of the day, date and number of barrels; I was not in any business at that time; Mr. Angus, an employe of Collector Bailey, set us on the watch, and agreed to pay us $2 50 per day; this is all I expected to get for my services; I have not been paid yet; I asked Mr. Angus for my pay and he said he did not have any money; on the 11th of February, when the twenty barrels were delivered, I was within a few feet of the truck, and when the truck was backed up, three or four men came out of the place and put a skid on it and rolled the barrels to the stoop, and from there into the place; the person that came with the truckman stood on the sidewalk while the truck was being unloaded; I could see from where I stood the heads of the barrels, and there were no marks whatever on any of them; I knew the truckman previous to this, and had known him a year, but I do not know his name; $2 50 per day for eight days was all I expected to get for my services—no informer's fees, or anything of the kind; I never expect to get the $20 for my eight days' work; I made my affidavit before Mr. Childs, in the Collector's office, as also did Mr. Calhoun; Mr. Calhoun and I furnished the facts embraced in the affidavits.

George W. Calhoun testified in substance to the same as Verplank, and fully corroborated his (Verplank's) evidence.

The Government rested, and Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the claimants, opened the case on their part, and at the conclusion of his opening the case was adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR—MOTION FOR A REARGUMENT.

Belmont vs. The Erie Railroad and McIntosh vs. The Erie Railroad.—The last phase of this interminable controversy developed itself in this Court this morning, on a motion by defendants (the Erie Railroad Company) for a reargument of the motion heard before Judge Sutherland, on which an order was granted appointing Henry E. Davies receiver, and vacating the order appointing Jay Gould receiver. E. W. Stoughton, Esq., who made the motion, said as the case now stood the Company were in an embarrassing position, being subject to the claims of the receiver on one side and of the stockholders on the other; and in view of the importance of the case, he asked that the motion for reargument be taken out of its regular order on the calendar.

Judge Emott, who appeared in opposition to the motion, could not see the necessity of haste in the matter; the case was not in a position at present where any harm could ensue to any party. All proceedings on the part of the receiver had been stayed by his Honor, (Judge CARDOZO,) and at this very time the counsel who now make this motion were endeavoring to reach the Supreme Court before another Judge at Ithaca, to obtain an adjudication as to the respective positions of the two receivers.

Judge CARDOZO said that according to the common law practice a motion for a reargument necessarily involved a rehearing of the original motion, and all the arguments on which it was sustained, and he could not take up the time of the Chambers in hearing the motions separately. He would therefore fix Thursday next at 10 A. M. as a day on which he would hear all the motions noted for this term in this case together.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday presented several indictments, none of them of unusual importance. The foreman, addressing Judge BARNARD, said: "In addition to the bills now presented, the Grand Jury desire me to call the attention of the Court to their minutes, and other documents accompanying, for such action as they may deem advisable, and ask to be discharged."

The jury was accordingly discharged, and the Court was adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Yesterday morning, Peter Kramer and John Chambers were arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with operating an illicit still, in the rear of the house No. 429 West Fifty-first-street.

Upon examination it was shown that the prisoners were employed by Nicholas Chambers, who is now very ill, and that they were not aware of the true character of the work they were engaged in. They were discharged, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the owner of the still.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE REED CASE.

An examination of the charge of uttering counterfeit money, recently preferred against Joseph J. Reeze, *alias* Reed, took place yesterday, and the evidence against the prisoner being conclusive, he was held for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Recorder HACKETT impaneled the Grand Jury with Mr. Nathan C. Ely as foreman. The Recorder's charge was exceedingly brief and formal, and the jury afterward retired to the consideration of the business before them.

The following cases were disposed of: Henry Monroe and Richard W. Scott pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, in having, on the 16th ult. broken into the store of J. M. Gartlemann, from which they stole $128 worth of clothing and cigars. They were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months each.

Harriet Johnson pleaded guilty of stealing $200 worth of underclothing from her employer, Wm. R. Taylor, of No. 99 Macdougal-street. She was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

John Dunn, a boy 16 years of age, admitted that he stole $196 worth of clothing from R. S. Gould, Jr., of No. 718 Broadway, on the 4th inst. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. R. S. Hutchings represented the prosecution.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday embraced sixteen cases of petit larceny, twelve of assault and battery, two of keeping disorderly houses, one of cruelty to animals, one of embezzlement, and one of gaming. These cases were, without exception, so far as tried, of the most trivial character, and contained nothing worthy of report.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 8.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Mullin.

Cahill et al. *vs.* Palmer; judgment affirmed.

The Same *vs.* The Same; the order making an allowance is modified by reducing the allowance to the amount claimed upon the trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Packer et al. *vs* Wetzel et al. Dickson *vs.* Crawford. Packer et al. *vs.* Wetzel et al. Weller *vs.* Bliss, &c. Claflin et. al. *vs.* Griswold. Shaughnessy *vs.* McLoughlin. Weyhausen et al. *vs.* Wendelborn et al. Woodruff et al. *vs.* Hart. Reed *vs.* Stover. Slattery *vs.* Bendix et al. Hotchkiss *vs.* Williams et al.

Stohr *vs.* Kernochan et al.; motion granted on defendant giving stipulation as proposed, and if so given, motion for reference denied.

Blood *vs.* Hickox et al.; Lorillard Insurance Company *vs.* Scheffer et al.; Bliss *vs.* Price; Glass *vs.* Hillard et al.; motion granted and order to be submitted.

The Greenwich Savings Bank *vs.* Katzenberg et al.; Reppller *vs.* Phillips.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Mertens *vs.* Wellenkamp.

Agnelliet et al. *vs.* Erhard; Borst *vs.* Hart; application denied.

REFERENCES ORDERED.

Clinic *vs.* Jeffreys.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* John E. Develin et al.; judgment ordered.

Alexander McC. Stetson et al. *vs.* Olney; a receiver may be appointed.

Goldstein *vs.* Goldstein; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE WEBSTER POISONING CASE.

Thomas Webster, Administrator, vs. Robert Kennedy.—The plaintiff in this case represents the estate of Mrs. Matilda Webster, who died in October, 1867, from an overdose of morphia, sent to her by the defendant, who is a druggist in South Brooklyn, under the following circumstances: Mrs. Webster was suffering from dumb ague, so that she was unable to sleep for a succession of nights; in this condition she sought relief, and sent her little daughter out to the store of the defendant, where she had long been in the habit of obtaining her medicines, for something that would cause her to sleep. It appeared that defendant responded to the call by making up a powder containing two grains of morphia, and directing that deceased should take it at one dose. Deceased followed the direction, as communicated to her by her daughter, took the two grains of morphia, and died next day. It appeared in the course of a criminal trial in the Court of Sessions, that from one-sixth to one-third of a grain was a sufficient dose, but that the patient might increase the quantity gradually so that two grains would not be too much. Mrs. Webster had been in the habit of obtaining small doses of morphia from defendant, and in the event of her extreme suffering he deemed it safe to administer the two-grain dose. Two criminal suits resulted in the disagreement of the juries. This suit in the City Court was brought to recover damages from the defendant. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Webster left a large family of small children to be provided for as best they might, under the care and guidance of complainant, who is their father. Damages were laid at $5,000, the highest amount that could be obtained. The defendant did not appear. Counsel for plaintiff took an inquest before a jury, and a verdict was rendered for the full amount.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 8, 1868.

$13,500	5-20, C., '62	111¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	107⅛
5,000	5-20 C., '65	108⅛
10,000	5-20, C., '65.. new	110⅛
1,000	do	110⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	103⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛
15,000	do	110⅛
3,000	do	110⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	68⅛
5,000	T. St. 6s, new	67⅞
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	57
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	65½
1,500	do	65½
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new	63
500	Ind. Sp. 5s, Pf.	25
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	89
6,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
5,000	Erie 1st M	101
1,000	Erie 2d M	94
1,000	Erie 4th M	85
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M	91
4,000	Hudson 1st M	101½
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d	96½
1,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	112
50,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	74
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	98
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96
5,000	do....2d call	95¾
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	94
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	93½
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103½
1,000	M. & St. P....1st	94
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	88
2,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	98⅝
13	Continental Bank	102
10	West. U. T.	37
100	do	36⅝
500	Q. M. Co	22⅝
40	Mariposa Pf.	20⅛
100	Pac. Mail	115⅞
50	Mer. U. Ex	16
300	N. Y. Cen	126⅛
10	do	125⅞
100	Adams Ex	48⅝
70	do	48⅝
100	do....b30	49
40	Amer. Ex	45
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛
100	U. S. Express	46
25	Erie	39
100	do	37⅞
300	Reading	98⅞
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	88
5	Panama	328
50	Chi. & N. W	78⅝
450	Clev. & Tol	101⅞
300	Chi. & R. I	107⅞
100	do....b15	108
100	do....b15	107⅞
300	Mil. & S. P.	66⅛
100	Mor. & Es., bet. call	89
225	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
100	do	111⅛
25	C., C. Cin. & Ind., bet. call	76

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111
19,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67	106⅛
145,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	68⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	68
5,000	do.....2d call	68⅛
10,000	N. Car. State 6s, new	63
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	89
4,000	Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	55⅝
5,000	C., P. & A. new	92
50	West. U. T.	36⅛
1000	do....bet. call	36⅛
1200	Quick. Min. Co	22⅛
5	Amer. Ex	45
10	Mer. Un. Ex	15⅞
300	N. Y. Cen	125
600	do	124⅞
400	Hudson R., bet. call	128
2180	Hud. R. R. Scrip	90
100	Mich. Cen	119⅛
400	Chi. & N. W	78
50	Clev. & Tol	101⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C. b30	111⅛
100	do	111
55	do....bet. call	111⅛
500	Ohio & Miss	30⅛
5	Alt. & T. H. Pf	65
63	N. J. Cen	114⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. T.	36⅝
100	Mer. Un. Ex	16⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	127
800	do	127⅛
300	do.....c	127⅛
100	Hudson	127⅛
1,100	Reading	98⅞
600	do	98⅞
400	do.....c	98⅞
200	T., W. & W	57⅛
400	Ohio & Miss	31⅛
100	do.....b5	30⅛
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
200	do	88
200	do	87⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d.	85⅛
200	do	85⅛
400	Clev. & Tol	101⅛
800	do	101⅛
900	Chi., R. I. & P.	108
400	Chi. & N. W....ex-d	79
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf., xd	83

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛
100	Merch. Un. Ex	16
10	do	15⅞
100	do....b10	16⅛
300	West. Un. T.	36⅛
200	N. Y. Central	126
200	Erie	38
100	Hudson....s30	127½
100	do....s30	128
100	do	128⅛
200	Reading....b3	98⅛
100	Tol., W. & W	57⅛
300	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
600	Mil. & St. P. Pf	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	30⅛
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d. c	85⅛
400	do....b3	85⅛
200	Clev. & Tol	101⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107⅛
100	do....b3	107⅛
300	Chi. & N. W....ex-d	78⅛
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex	81⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	115⅛
200	do	115⅛
200	do....b5	115⅛
200	West. U. T.	36⅛
600	do	36⅛
600	N. Y. Cen	124⅛
1800	do	124⅛
500	do....b3	124⅛
400	do....b5	124⅛
600	do....s3	124⅛

[The Board adjourned in consequence of the death of Messrs. A. W. BAKER and M. S. BRIGHT.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The day has been an unusually dull one in nearly all the Wall-street markets, and with the exception of the Foreign Exchanges, the quotations are all lower than yesterday, with a somewhat bearish feeling in the Public Funds, in Gold, and in the Railway Stocks at the close of the day. This is the more remarkable as the Money market works steadily at 6@7 ⅌ cent., and the weather is the reverse of yesterday's rain-storm, clear and bracing. The sales of Gold, which reopened at 136¼, fell off to 135⅛ ⅌ cent., and the best bid at the regular close of business was 135⅛ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was in easier supply, and ¼ ⅌ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances. The speculation in the Gold Room is quiet in comparison with the movement on Saturday and Monday.

The Exchange on London was advanced by the leading Bankers to 109¼ ⅌ cent. for sixty-day Bills, and 110¼ for short sight. The rates on Paris were correspondingly advanced. There was a fair business done at the new rates, or at a trifling concession where the Bankers were anxious to place large sums.

The demand for Money from the Brokers in the Railway Stocks was fairly active at 7 ⅌ cent., and we hear of transactions in the sixty-day paper of one or two leading Banking-houses at 7 ⅌ cent., and ninety days at 8 ⅌ cent. per annum. This paper is supposed to be connected with the movement of the Southern Cotton Crop, in the way of advances upon the Winter shipments to New-York and Liverpool. The permanent dealers in the Public Funds borrowed Money to-day at 6 ⅌ cent. The Funds themselves were lower by ¼ ⅌ cent. than yesterday, and the Street Brokers very much disposed to press contracts at the decline at the close of the day. The Government Stock Board of the Stock Exchange have raised the value of seats in this department to $2,000; but we are not advised whether the present seats are made transferable or not. The value of seats at the old New-York Stock Exchange Board, the Open Board of Brokers and in the Gold Room is now made uniform at $10,000, the present seats being salable and transferable, with the consent of the Executive Committee of each Board.

The Railway market was largely influenced by the course of New-York Central, which opened at 127@127¼ ⅌ cent., and weakened, as the business of the day progressed, to 124¼ ⅌ cent. The sales fluctuated about as violently as on yesterday; but in the reversed order, strong in the morning and weak in the afternoon. In Reading, Hudson and the Western Stocks, there is not an average speculation going on, and there seems to be a prevailing unwillingness to enter upon new contracts this side the New Year. This feeling, however, is liable to give place to a better confidence at any moment before the Holidays, under the influence of a decided upward movement in New-York Central or any other leading Stock. The State bonds were better to-day for Tennessees, and steady for other descriptions.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold was weak at 135⅛@135¼ ⅌ cent.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅛	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅛	55⅛
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	126	124⅜
Erie Railway	37⅞	37⅞
Reading Railway	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	107⅛
Northwest Common	78⅛	77⅛
Northwest Preferred	81⅛	80⅛
Michigan Southern	87⅞	87⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅛	111
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	115⅛	115¼
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	84
St. Paul Common	65⅛	65⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57⅞	57⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	110⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	115
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	110⅞
5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	119
5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	124
5 ⅌ c. coup., 1874	117⅛
10-40 reg.	103⅛
10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	110⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109 a
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅞
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	99⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft '60	101⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101⅛
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101⅛
Illinois War Loan	101⅛
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	95
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68⅛
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68⅛
Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Virginia 6s., n. bds	57⅛
Georgia 7s, n. bds	93
North Carolina 6s	65
N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
Missouri 6s	89
Louisiana 6s	64
California 7s	127

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140
Merchants'	124
Union	116
America	148
North River	108
Mechanics' & Trad's	130
National	111
Seventh Ward	114
Commerce	124
Ocean	109½
American Exchange	113
Bank of the Republic	120
Hanover	116
Metropolitan	145½
Grocers'	110
Nassau	105
Continental	101
Marine	150
Impt'rs. & Traders'	138
Park	153
Central National	110½
Fourth National	106
Ninth National	112
Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	86
Erie 1st M. ext	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	83
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	87
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	101½
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	106
Harlem 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	115
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	114½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	114
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	89
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	90
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent 1st M. bds.	91
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	106
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	92
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96½
Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Morris & Essex 2d M.	98
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92½
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Cleve. & P. 3d M.	89
Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Ohio & Miss. con'd.	87½
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103½
Mil. & St. P. 1st M 73-10	98½
Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	83½
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95

The following table from the annual report of United States Treasurer SPINNER, presents an interesting summary of the operations of his office for the fiscal years 1867 and 1868:

Comparative Statements of the Receipts and Expenditures on Authorized Warrants for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1867, and 1868.

RECEIPTS.

On Account.	1867.	1868.
Balance brought forward	$132,887,549	$170,868,814
Loans	640,426,910	625,111,433
Internal revenue	266,027,537	191,087,589
Customs	176,417,810	164,464,599
Miscellaneous	56,020,318	58,051,295
War Department	22,476,564	24,268,876
Navy Department	12,277,201	9,208,110
Interior Department	1,966,163	1,783,506
Public lands	1,163,575	1,348,715
Total	$1,309,663,631	$1,249,192,861

DISBURSEMENTS.

Public debt	$898,139,355	$848,445,848
War Department	117,700,980	147,515,524
Navy Department	43,311,212	34,983,613
Interior Department	27,545,347	29,628,802
Civil and diplomatic	52,098,021	54,784,638
Balance in Treasury	170,868,814	130,834,437
Total	$1,309,663,681	$1,246,192,861

Mr. CHARLES B. FOOTE, of the banking and brokerage firm of HATCH, FOOTE & Co., No. 12 Wall-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange.

The publishers of the New-York *Daily Bulletin* issued their morning financial and commercial journal to-day in a greatly enlarged and much improved form, enabling the conductors to present to their patrons a more complete *résumé* of each day's business intelligence, and a variety of miscellaneous reading pertinent to the purposes of the publication.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the liberal currency value of $4,620,901. The exports include 16,058 bales Cotton.

Exclusive of the balances brought forward, and the principal and interest of the Public Debt, the following may be called the ordinary expenses and revenues of the Government for the late Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868:

Paid for War Department		$147,515,524
Less received from War Department		24,268,876
Cost of War Department		$123,246,648
Paid for Navy Department		34,983,613
Less received from Navy Department		9,208,110
Cost of Navy Department		$25,775,503
Paid for Interior Department		29,628,802
Less received from Interior Department		1,783,506
Cost of Interior Department		$27,845,296
Paid for Civil and Diplomatic Service		54,784,638
Total expenditures, 1868		$231,652,080
Interest on the Public Debt:		
In Coin	$103,459,559	
Currency	35,425,351	—138,884,910
Total expenses and interest		$370,536,990
Received:		
For Customs (coin)	$164,464,599	
Taxes	191,087,589	
Direct tax, 1861	1,788,145	
Lands	1,348,715	
*Miscellaneous	46,949,033	—405,638,081
Apparent Surplus		$35,101,091

* Deducting counter miscellaneous warrants.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax.*

A limited amount only of these bonds will be sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, by bankers and brokers, agents of the Company in different parts of the country, and at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES received in exchange at full market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on request.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, No. 11, 21x103.8	$36,750
Gouverneur-st., No. 58	8,250
Jane-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. 4th-av., 20x86	3,000
Plots Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 57, 58, 64, and 119 Dyckman est.	30,700
Scammel-st., No. 1, 18x25	5,000
20th-st., s. e. corner of 1st-av., 23x96	28,000
21st-st., n. s., 488 ft. e. 3d-av., 22.2x98.9	18,000
26th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. 1st-av., 50x98.9	10,000
44th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. 5th-av., 25x100.5	25,000
45th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
48th-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. w. 6th-av., 18.9x100.5	30,000
49th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. 5th-av., 18.9x100.5	31,500
70th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. 3d-av., 25x100.5	13,200
70th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. 3d-av., 25x100.5	
88th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8	3,500
96th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	3,000
97th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., irregular	8,000
112th-st., s. s., 41x100.11	4,100
3d-av., s. w. cor. 31st-st., 24.8x100	7,500
4th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 84th-st., 25x75	5,500
6th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 131st-st., 50x75	6,500
6th-av., s. w. cor. 56th-st., 100x100.5	41,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 99th-st., 25x100	2,000

Leases Recorded.

Cherry-st., No. 59, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$800
East Houston-st., No. 86, 3 years, per year	3,500
Piers Nos. 23 and 24 North River, ⅞, 10 years, per year	10,000
Suffolk-st., No. 52, store, &c., 2 years and 7 months, per year	360
14th-st., n. s., Tammany Hall, 116x122.6, 1 year, with privilege of 5 years renewal, per year	25,000
26th-st., s. s., 187.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x98, 1 year, per year	1,200
58th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.5x200, 3 years, per year	5,000

KINGS COUNTY—BROOKLYN.

Cedar-st., n. s. No. 21, e. of Myrtle-av., 25x75	$2,600
Chestnut-st., s. s., 116.4 ft. n. e. of Myrtle-av., 25 x48.8x25x59.2	800
Hancock-st., s. s. 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x200	2,000
Morton-st., n. s. 150 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 21x100	5,750
Pierrepont-st., n. s. 76 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x88	18,000
Ross-st., n. s. 153 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	1,150
1st and Grand-st., s. w. corner, 21x78	12,000
1st-st., s. e. s., 50 ft. s. w. of North 11th-st., 25x100	3,400
4th-st., e. s., 81.3 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 18.9x105	nom.
Benson-st., n. e. s., 160.2 ft. s. w. of De Bruyers-lane, 50x200	1,980
Franklin and Lafayette avs., n. e. corner, 125x100	10,000
Graham-av. and Jackson-st., corner, 75x100	3,100
Rochester-av. and Pacific-st., n. e. corner, No. dimensions—C.	6,000
Vanderbilt and Dekalb avs., n. e. corner, 19.2x84.9 x29.6x39.8	16,000
6th-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 10th-st., 96.9x125x48.2x68.7x45.11x61.8	4,200
Lots No. 35 e. and 36 e. H. Van Mater's map, q. c.	nom.
Plot adjoining H. Schumaker's, J. Morrison's and others, at Flatlands, 11 acres	2,500

Lease Recorded.

Court-st., No. 633, store, &c., 3 5-12 years, per year	$480

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Madison-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Ferry-st., 26x65	$650
Orange and 8th sts., s. e. corner, 45x100	4,050
Roseville-av., e. s., Bathgate's property, 32x632	15,790

Belleville.

Carteret-st., corner of Lincoln-av., 62x160	$1,000

Bloomfield.

Orchard-st., e. s., 358 ft. from Montgomery-st., 50 x174	$435

South Orange.

Douglass-st., n. s., Halsey property, 150 ft. front	$348
Road from Irving-place to Middleville, Jardin property, about 28 acres	4,000

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., 58.6 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 12x50	$2,600
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 4, Wakeman's property, Third Ward, 50x100	2,800

Hudson City.

Jefferson-av., n. s., lot No. 27, block No. 94, 25x114	$1,050
Newark-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 20x100	550

Harrison.

Warren-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100, (deed February, 1854)	$70
Same property, deed November, 1868	300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	15	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,842	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	893
Cornmeal, bags	201	Cut Meats, pkgs	138
Wheat, bushels	2,350	Lard, pkgs	478
Corn, bushels	2,600	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,238
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	934
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	700

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in light demand, including Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand at firmer prices, closing strong and buoyant. Sales, 4,487 bales, (of which 682 bales were to arrive,) including 1,610 bales to spinners, 408 bales to speculators, and 2,469 bales to shippers. Also 750 bales Middling, for February, and 150 bales Middling, for January, February and March delivery, at 23½c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	21½	21½	22@22½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	22½	22½	23@23½
Low Middling, ⅌ ℔	23½	23½	24@24½
Middling, ⅌ ℔	24½	24½	25@25½
Good Middling, ⅌ ℔	25½	25½	26@26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,524
Receipts last week	20,791
Receipts preceding week	21,863
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	219,290
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	605,201
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	16,058
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	87,484
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	300,754
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	674,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	528,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	332,500
Exports, same time last year	240,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	229,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	245,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 45
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 25@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet and drooping; sales have been made of 600 bbls. at $6 50@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is in good request at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more demand at $4 65@$5 25 for Western; $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,070 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $4 25 @$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. higher, on, however, a light trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 55@$1 57½ for immediate delivery, and on private terms, for all December, sellers' option; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 50 @$1 52; and White California on private terms ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 73,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 15½ for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 18 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter price for very choice, delivered; $1 13, in part, for new Mixed Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for new White and Yellow ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 50@$1 51, chiefly at $1 50, for Western; sales 9,500 bushels. Barley closed rather more firmly, on a moderate business, at $2 15@$2 20 for French and Canada West, and $2 05 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported of 26,500 bushels at these figures. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been in brisk demand at advanced prices. Sales, 215,000 bushels at 78½c.@80c. for Western, afloat, closing with 80c. bid; 77c.@78½c. for do. in store, and 80c. for State, per bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD HILL & Co. review as follows: "Early in the past fortnight the retail trade in Flour evinced more confidence in the article and purchased with considerable freedom, believing that prices had reached the lowest figures of the season, but continued heavy receipts here and at the West have had a tendency to check the demand and in a measure to dissipate that feeling, and the week past has been distinguished for dullness and inactivity. There has been a fair export demand, but as the stock here consists largely of the medium and better grades of Western, (which are in excess of the demand,) holders of those grades find considerable difficulty in disposing of them, even at present reduced rates. Of California brands the stock is moderate, but the article is quite neglected by the trade, who give a preference to other descriptions of White Wheat Flour, which they can buy to more advantage. The market for Wheat has been quite irregular throughout the fortnight. With free supplies, buyers have had the advantage, but for the past two or three days there has been some improvement in Spring, and at yesterday's Exchange an advance of 2c. or 3c. was obtained. The canal navigation has closed for the season, and the supplies are nearly all at the seaboard. Exporters, in view of a dull English market and a heavy stock in store, operate cautiously. Winter and White are dull. California is lower and more plenty. Rye is in fair demand for home use. Barley is without material change—the foreign supplies serve to check any material advance. Oats are firmly held, but are largely controlled by speculative inquiry. Indian Corn sells freely for home use—the receipts of New and Old are moderate, and although prices are variable, yet they are well maintained, especially for Old. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 34,381 bbls. Flour, 392,889 bushels Wheat, 70,511 bushels Corn, 9,900 bushels Oats, 23,235 bushels Peas. To the Continent 100 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat. To South America, 3,960 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 2,243 bbls. Flour, 359 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,550 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,718 bushels Corn, 656 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 61,859 bbls. Flour, 359 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,550 bbls. Corn Meal, 400,089 bushels Wheat, 81,229 bushels Corn, 9,900 bushels Oats, 23,881 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	Dec. 4, 1868	116,572	2,242,953	554,774
New-Orleans	Nov. 26, 1868	2,524	....	4,552
Philadelphia	Nov. 26, 1868	113	....	....
Baltimore	Nov. 26, 1868	8	....	....
Boston	Nov. 26, 1868	....	....	....
California	Nov. 14, 1868	3,018	1,757,208	....
Other ports	Nov. 26, 1868	....	....	6,615
Total		122,635	4,000,161	569,941
To about same period, 1867		264,089	3,811,611	1,369,084
To about same period, 1866		46,441	1,170,789	2,396,451

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels
From New-York to Dec. 4, 1868	9,810	....	63,156	200
From other ports to latest dates	2,784	....	....	....
Total	12,594	....	63,156	200
To about same period, 1867	22,184	304,123	200,638	7,000
To about same period, 1866	987	16,049	41,435	4,173

HAY—North River Bale continues quiet; at 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been sparingly sought after, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady, but not active.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c; English Islands at 48c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. 100 bbls. New-Orleans sold at auction at 64c.@77½c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Rosin at $2 25@$7 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light demand as a rule, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@97c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in quite moderate request at 17½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 181,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 6½c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 6½c.; 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 7c.; 2,000 pieces, 60x64, 7½c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 7½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c., early in the week; 41,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c., thirty days; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 6½c.; 60,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64c., 7½c.; 19,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c. Most of the above sales were made on thirty days.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 75@$26 for Old Western Mess; $22@$24 50 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for thin Mess; $19 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller February, $25. City Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Western are nominal at 10½c.@10½c. Cut Meats are in demand at former prices. Sales equal to 140 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in fair demand at stronger prices. Sales 850 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13½c. here, and 12½c.@12½c., seller January; Short Rib at 14½c.@14½c.; Long Rib on private terms, ⅌ ℔. Lard has been on the advance, on a good inquiry, largely for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15½c.@15½c. for Prime City, and 15½c.@15½c. for Good to Choice Western Steam, ⅌ ℔. Sales were also reported of 1,000 tierces Prime Steam, January and February delivery, sellers' options, at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in more demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 820 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ⅌ tierce. Sales 225 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 115 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in fair demand.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ ℔	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	38 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ ℔	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	32 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ ℔	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	18½@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been in better request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,322 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 287 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand and buoyant, at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15c.; White, A, 14½c.; Yellow, C, 14c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,500 ℔s. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 29,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Demand mainly for low grades. Sales 169 bales Kentucky at 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Western at $1 02@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02, with small lots at $1 04, ⅌ gallon; market depressed.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been light to-day, and rates more or less nominal. For Liverpool there were reported as having been taken 50 bales Cotton, and a boat load of Corn on private terms. For London, 1,000 bales Hops, by steamer, at 1d. ⅌ ℔. For Marseilles, a brig with Petroleum, on private terms. For Antwerp 500 tierces Lard at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonbanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SONGS OF SCOTLAND. By Mr. and Miss Kennedy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner of 8th-st.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In accordance with the understanding arrived at at an International Telegraphic Convention, held at Vienna recently, new telegraphic arrangements throughout Europe will go into effect on the 1st of January. The principal advantage to be derived from the new system is a reduction of nearly one-half in the rates of charges.

A severe gale raged throughout England on Sunday night and Monday morning. Houses were blown down, and shipping in the harbors suffered severely.

Mr. Disraeli on Monday, at an interview which he had with the Queen, formally delivered up the seals of office.

A dispatch received in this City gives further particulars of the loss of the steamship *Hibernia* on the 25th of November. It appears that in a heavy gale she broke her shaft and stern-pipe, and shortly after sprung a leak and foundered. The passengers and crew took to the boats, five in number, each having a good supply of provisions. Two of these boats, with all but two of the cabin passengers, the Captain and some of the crew, fifty-two persons in all, have arrived in Glasgow. The other boats, containing eighty-one persons, have not yet been heard from.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met yesterday at the usual hour. Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill providing for the abolishing of the franking privilege. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information concerning the recent transactions in La Platte affecting the relations of the United States with Paraguay, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Some other bills were introduced and referred, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed its consideration of the bill regulating the duties on copper, and after some debate it was passed—yeas 107, nays 51. The Speaker presented a number of communications, among them one from the Legislature of Oregon, the indorsement of which requests the Senators from that State to resign, alleging as a reason that they had voted for measures clearly unconstitutional, thereby subjecting eleven States to odious and despotic military dictatorships. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the paper be returned to the source whence it came. Mr. Wood objected, desired to have the entire document read, and his request was complied with. Mr. Washburne renewed his motion, denouncing the document as scandalous, impertinent and indecorous. Mr. Wood undertook to defend it, but the previous question having been ordered, Mr. Washburne's resolution was agreed to without a division. Gen. Butler reported a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Garfield, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, and moved the previous question on its passage. This motion was seconded, and under its operation, after considerable discussion, the bill was passed, yeas 116, nays 33. Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, made some remarks about Americans imprisoned in Great Britain, and desired to have the United States declare war against that Government forthwith. Mr. Wood indorsed the views of his colleague. After which the House adjourned.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

We print on the first page of this morning's Times the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in full, and on the second page comprehensive abstracts of the reports of Secretaries Schofield and Welles, and that of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, also in full. The gratifying statement is made in Mr. McCulloch's report that during the year the public debt has been reduced by the sum of $35,624,102 82. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs presents an interesting document, and discusses at considerable length the proposition to transfer the control of the Indian affairs to the War Department, which was acted upon in the House yesterday.

GENERAL.

Our Florence (Italy) correspondent writes that documents which have fallen into the hands of the Government prove that the object of the recently discovered conspiracy in Sicily was to separate that island from the Italian Government. The leaders claim that Sicily is treated rather as a conquered Province than as an integral portion of the Kingdom. The Italian poet, Dall' Ongaro, is thinking of visiting America. It is proposed that he shall deliver a course of lectures in New-York, Boston and other cities on the life and genius of Dante.

The Convention of representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Georgia, which is to meet in Macon tomorrow, is the subject of the letter of our Georgia correspondent, which we print this morning. The main object of the Convention is to devise and set on foot the best plan for all the different sections of Georgia to promote immigration from the Northern States and Europe, for the improvement and development of the varied interests of the State. Our correspondent remarks that, "judging from the character and position of those who have initiated the movement, and of the delegates who have been chosen, the body will be one of remarkable intelligence and influence."

A man by the name of Solomon Carver, living near Warsaw, Ky., was instantly killed by his wife on Sunday, who struck him over the head with a billet of wood. They had been living very unhappily together for a long time, and the fatal blow was struck by Mrs. Carver, while in a fit of rage over a fresh quarrel. Carver was ferryman at Warsaw.

Our Virginia correspondent reports that Gen. Stoneman says that he has not received a single word or suggestion from Washington in regard to his course in the administration of civil affairs in Virginia, since he was placed in command of the district. He also states that the General will partially extend the Stay-Law—which expires Jan. 1—so as to protect worthy debtors, widows and orphans. In the letter which we publish the opinion of Judge Underwood, in the Cæsar Griffin *habeas corpus* case, is given in full.

The testimony in the case of Deacon Andrews, on trial for murder at Plymouth, Mass., was concluded on Monday. The Principal of the Insane Asylum testified that, judging from Andrews' own account of the murder, he should pronounce him perfectly sane. The case was argued yesterday, and will probably be given to the jury to-day.

The locomotive works of Messrs. McKay & Aldus, at East Boston, Mass., were stopped on Saturday, on account of financial embarrassment. It is stated that the assets of the firm are considerably in excess of the liabilities; but some of the creditors refuse to postpone a settlement of their claims, and the firm is therefore compelled to go into bankruptcy. The closing of the works throws a large number of men out of employment at a very unfavorable moment.

There is a rumor in Chicago, said to be well-authenticated, that Dr. John McMullen, pastor of St. Paul Roman Catholic Church, of that city, who left there some months since to prosecute an appeal against Bishop Duggan, has so far succeeded in his mission that the controversy between the Bishop and his clergy has been taken up at Rome, where all parties concerned have been summoned to appear and be heard before the Supreme Tribunal of the Church.

The National Board of Trade closed its sessions in Cincinnati yesterday, having agreed to hold its next session at Richmond, Va. Several improvements to canal and river navigation were suggested, and resolutions deploring the recent fearful catastrophe on the Ohio River were adopted.

A mail bag was stolen from the Post Office messenger's sleigh in Buffalo on Saturday evening and rifled of its contents. The bag was first missed by the messenger on his arrival at the Central depot, and the fact was immediately communicated to the Police. After a search of about one hour they found the missing bag under the outer stairway leading into the basement, in the northeast corner of the Post Office building. All the letters, with the exception of one package, had been removed, but the newspapers remained undisturbed. The bag was for Rome and adjacent towns.

A family, consisting of the parents and five children, living in Granby-street, Baltimore, were all suddenly taken very sick with violent cramps and spasms shortly after dinner, the result of eating pickled pork which had been boiled with cabbage. A doctor was called by some of their neighbors, whose attention was attracted by their moans, and after three hours' work he succeeded in relieving their sufferings and placing them out of danger. It is thought that the meat was spoiled, and that it had been pickled to make it salable.

A wood train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday afternoon, near Milbury Station. John Nilond and Michael Costello were killed. John Maloney was seriously, and four or five others slightly, injured.

The Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Me.,) boys have awarded a silver vase to A. J. Monroe, of Belfort, one of their number, for walking a mile and a half in 12 minutes and 39 seconds.

King's mills at Poultney, Vt., were destroyed by fire a few evenings ago. They comprised grist, saw and planing mills, and the loss will reach $14,000; partially insured. The fire caught from an overheated stove.

The question of taking stock, to the amount of 5 per cent. of its valuation, in the Williamsburg and North Adams Railroad, will be voted upon by Northampton, Mass., to-day. It has caused much excitement already. The Springfield *Republican* states that the prospects are that the proposed appropriation will be defeated.

The President has received the resignation of Gen. J. B. Steadman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, and it has been accepted, to take effect on the 31st inst.

It is said that Mr. Charles O'Conor, the celebrated lawyer, had his pocket picked of $250 a few days ago, on one of the steamers which run between Washington and Aquia Creek, when he was bound to Richmond. He mentioned the fact to a gentleman traveling on the same boat, who informed him that he recognized among the passengers a man who robbed him $1,200 about fifteen years before. The man thus recognized was put in a corner by the Captain, searched all over, and the missing pocketbook discovered in an out-of-the-way part of his apparel. There being neither detectives nor policemen in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, the thief escaped after landing.

An election will be held in the First Congressional District of Arkansas, on Friday, Dec. 11, to fill the vacancy in Congress, caused by the murder of Hon. James Hinds. Judge James Thomas Elliott is the Republican candidate, although informally nominated.

On Monday night some burglars broke into the Peekskill Savings Bank and drilled a hole in the safe and filled it with powder, leaving the bank a few moments till after the explosion should take place. A citizen passing by saw the bank door open and looked in, and while doing so was startled by the explosion. He called the night watchman and gave chase to the burglars, but they escaped.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to enforce the law relating to cellars in Brooklyn after the 1st prox. Dr. Harris reported 350 deaths in this City and 106 in Brooklyn during the past week. There were, also, 165 marriages and 349 births in New-York during the same time.

Thirteen cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were presented yesterday for trial before the Metropolitan Board of Excise, of which number three were revoked. Twenty-six new licenses were granted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury was impaneled and briefly charged by Recorder Hackett. Several cases were tried and disposed of.

Judge Barnard yesterday discharged the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and adjourned the Court for the term.

Commodore R. W. Meade, who has been for several weeks past confined in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, was brought before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a full hearing, he was discharged from custody.

Cotton was quite active yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs were generally dearer. Oats were very freely purchased, while other articles in the line were rather quiet. There was more call for Provisions; Lard, Bacon, and Dressed Hogs were on the advance. A light business was noted in Groceries. The freight market was very dull.

Mr. McCulloch's Recommendations.

If an abundance of recommendations constitute excellence in a departmental report, that of the Secretary of the Treasury may be put down as of more than common goodness. It is not probable that more than one or two of these will receive the approval of Congress. Some of them, indeed, are injudicious, and others, whether wise or not, conflict too decidedly with the policy of the Republican Party to receive even ordinary attention. The Secretary, however, has evidently resolved that the approaching end of his official career shall be celebrated by much plain speaking; and we can but hope that the antagonism excited by many of his remarks will not be allowed to prevent the careful consideration of the few propositions which have the merit of being timely and practical.

Mr. McCulloch's attack upon greenbacks as a "dishonored and disreputable," currency is neither seemly nor politic. In all that he says of the evils of inconvertibility and of the demoralization incident to inflation, most men will concur. The measure of greenback depreciation is the measure of the Government credit; it applies to the bonds as well as to the currency; and there is no remedy for it except a return to specie payments. The attainment of this object, however, implies the restoration of public credit, and we are certainly not brought nearer it by an official condemnation of a currency which derived its characteristics from the necessities of the war, and has served most admirably the purposes designed. To deprive it now of its attribute as a legal tender, as proposed by the Secretary, would be to damage—not to help—the Government credit, and to introduce a fresh element of uncertainty into finance and business at the moment when fixedness is above all things desirable. Provide for the funding of greenbacks as a process of contraction, if you will—though *that* has been too "emphatically condemned by Congress," as the Secretary admits, to make its adoption probable. But whatever be done to promote resumption, at least let the greenback retain the characteristic which contributes most of all to its value in popular estimation, and which should only cease when the Treasury is prepared to pay its obligations in coin.

The suggestion that gold contracts be legalized rests upon different ground. Making greenbacks legal tender does not properly involve a denial of the right to enforce stipulations to pay in gold when men choose to become parties to the contract. A large percentage of transactions in imported goods is even now carried on on a specie basis. There are merchants whose operations are all conducted on a hard cash basis, but to whom Congress denies the protection of legality. This is at once unjust and inexpedient. Unjust because traders and others should be at liberty to regulate their affairs according to a specie or currency standard, as they may mutually agree; and inexpedient because the risk occasioned by the present state of the law is an element of increased cost to the consumer. The tendency of the measure rejected last session, and which Mr. McCulloch desires to see passed during the session just begun, would for many reasons be advantageous, while its enactment would entail loss or inconvenience upon none. It would once more familiarize us with the use of coin in business, and materially contribute to the creation of the confidence from the want of which every legitimate interest suffers.

On the question of retrenchment, Mr. McCulloch speaks emphatically and sensibly. He truly declares that economy in every branch of the Government is essential to the improvement of its credit, and that there is no branch wherein large reduction is not possible. The extravagance engendered by the war, still taints every department, and only firmness on the part of Congress can insure the application of the proper remedies. It is not enough that appropriations are cut down. The expenses to be provided for must be diminished concurrently, or the pretence of saving will be followed by deficiency bills. The current expenses of the Government, whatever these may be, ought to be met by adequate current revenues; and Mr. McCulloch utters sound axioms when he presses this duty upon the attention of Congress. He is right, too, when he urges the necessity of a thorough revision of the fiscal system, in order that its inequalities may be removed, and its productiveness increased. We only fear that his frank criticism of the tariff, and his condemnation of the principle of protection, will awaken prejudices powerful enough to frustrate the work he recommends. His general proposition—that no revision can be satisfactory which does not include the tariff—is undeniable. Equally certain is it that any revision of the tariff, to be satisfactory, must be conducted in the interest of the people, not of particular classes; and the majority in Congress will commit a serious blunder if they suffer aversion to the Secretary's free trade tendencies to prevent the correction of errors from which the revenue suffers. What the country needs is a productive tariff, and where duties approach so close to the line of prohibition as to lessen the customs' receipts, their reduction is on every ground expedient. The point to be reached in the present condition of the Treasury, is that at which duties may be at once heavy and productive; and on this general principle manufacturers may incidentally acquire all the industrial protection which the community should be asked to afford any of its members.

Revision of taxes, however, will not cover the whole of Mr. McCulloch's view. He considers new sources of revenue necessary, and proposes "an increased and uniform tax on sales." So far as it relates to the removal of existing inequalities, the suggestion may be accepted. Any complete plan of revision will meet this among other defects of the system in force. But why supplement the large reduction of expenses which Mr. McCulloch admits to be possible, with increased taxation? Simply, as we gather from the report, to enable the Government to appropriate fifty millions or more annually to the reduction of the national debt! This has been one of Mr. McCulloch's pet doctrines from the first, and he wishes Congress to understand that he will cherish it to the end of his official term. It is a mistake, nevertheless, and one of that class of mistakes which have lessened the Secretary's usefulness, and impaired public confidence in the sagacity of his administration. We have quite enough to do, in the meantime, with expenditures that are imperative. The task before us is sufficient to tax all the energies of the people, and it is unwise to attempt to burden them further for the attainment of an object that is not absolutely essential. The fiscal load is as heavy as it can be without endangering the solvency of the bearer; and, in addition, the difficult work of resumption presents itself, with its complications and inevitable embarrassment. Is it not folly, in these circumstances, to insist after the manner of Mr. McCulloch, that taxation to the amount of at least fifty millions shall be imposed yearly to pay bonds which are not yet due?

Scarcely less unseasonable is the Secretary's proposal to proceed with the work of converting outstanding bonds into a long five per cent. security. On its merits, irrespective of time, the suggestion is sound. Funding the debt at a lower rate of interest is a measure which we expect some day to see in operation. The error of the Secretary is in recommending that as one of the causes of resumption which will be practicable only when resumption shall have been effected.

Aside from debatable financial and fiscal theories, we are glad to find that Mr. McCulloch exerts the weight of his office in support of Mr. Jenckes' scheme for reorganizing the civil service. The Treasury now suffers from the mingled rascality and incompetence of its revenue agents, and the Secretary testifies that there can be no hope of permanent reform until the principle advocated by the Rhode Island Representative be made the guiding rule of the Government in its selection of subordinates.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder.

The jury found in the Cole case, that Cole was perfectly sane the instant *before* shooting Hiscock, and perfectly sane the instant *after*; but whether he was sane or not at the exact moment of doing it, the intelligent jury was in doubt; and, giving the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, under the instructions of the Court, they *acquitted* him of the charge.

Probably this is the most extraordinary verdict ever returned by a jury made up of men supposed to be sane themselves. The theory on which it is based is of universal application, and dispenses with every rule of common sense, as well as of common law, in murder trials. Indeed, it makes all such trials ridiculous, and converts them into the broadest and most absurd of farces. We venture to say that no murder, or other crime, was ever committed, in which precisely the same doubt might not have been entertained with just as much reason. It is the belief of a certain school of philosophers that all crime is a species of insanity, and that no thoroughly sane man would or could ever commit a crime. The Albany verdict gives this theory a practical sanction and indorsement. That it will promote the security of life, or will, indeed, in the long run, be found compatible with the existence of a society of law and order, may well be doubted.

It is to be noticed that the jury in the case, to reach the forgone conclusion they had resolved upon, was forced to invent a theory of defence for themselves. The one presented by Cole's counsel broke down utterly. It was at first alleged that Hiscock had committed a rape on Cole's wife. That was abandoned, and it was then said that he had attempted it, but failed. This, too, was thrown aside, and then it was alleged that his offence was simple adultery, the wife, of course, being an assenting party. But all these pleas were thrown out, and then it was insisted that, in consequence of a hurt in the war, Cole's mental faculties were impaired and he had become virtually insane. Various acts and mental moods, at various times, were proved to sustain this theory, and a good deal of stress was laid upon it.

But the jury made short work with them all. They rejected them all as so much rubbish. It was not important to show that Cole ever had been insane before or after the killing of Hiscock, but only at that precise time. Having fixed upon the result, the verdict they wished to reach, the jury fitted the theory to the necessities of the case. They paid no heed to evidence—they did not need it. They were quite equal to the emergency themselves. During all the time Cole was making his preparations to kill Hiscock,—while he was procuring a pistol, arranging his plans, writing letters to screen himself and traveling to find his victim, he was perfectly *sane*; the instant after the murder, he becomes sane again;—but at the moment of stepping up behind Hiscock and shooting him through the head, the jury have doubts whether he was perfectly sane or not;—and, therefore, he goes free!

If one man wants to kill another for any reason whatever, without being hung or punished for it, we see nothing now in the way. The Albany jury has made murder easy and safe. That is, it *would* be so, if it could be supposed that such another jury could ever be got together again,—for the trial of such a crime.

The Internal Revenues of the Country.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which we published in our last issue, will be read and studied with deep interest. The people are coming more and more to understand that on the success of this Bureau more than upon that of any other, depends the financial prosperity of the country. Our only hope of an early resumption of specie payments lies in this direction. Whenever the Internal Revenue Bureau shall be so organized and administered as to be able to collect and place in the vaults of the Treasury from eighty-five to ninety per cent. of the tax imposed by the laws of Congress on the property and industry of the country, we shall resume and maintain specie payments within ninety days thereafter. Until this is done no man can predict when we can undertake resumption, or whether, when undertaken, it can be maintained.

It appears that we received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, from all sources of internal revenue, $191,180,564. Could we be sure of maintaining the receipts at these figures for years to come, our financial troubles would speedily vanish. But this, it seems, is not possible. During the war Congress was ever seeking new sources of revenue, and constantly widening the field of taxation; but since the war it has annually reduced taxation, as follows: In 1866, $65,000,000; in 1867, $40,000,000, and in 1868, $68,000,000, making in all a reduction of $173,090,000. Under the law, as it now stands, the Commissioner expects to receive, during the present fiscal year, only $145,000,000.

So many branches of industry have been exempted from taxation that but few sources of revenue remain. Whisky, tobacco, special taxes, stamps, incomes, gross receipts, railroads, banks, &c., must henceforth constitute our chief reliance.

Last year we received from these various sources as follows:

Incomes	$32,000,000
Stamps	14,000,000
Tobacco	17,500,000
Distilled spirits	13,000,000
Special taxes	15,000,000

If we are to do anything more than simply defray our current expenses, it is evident that the receipts from the above sources must be largely increased. So many articles have been relieved from taxation that the Department will be able to bestow more care and attention on the few still liable to assessment. This of itself will doubtless add largely to the receipts from the few sources of revenue remaining.

The increase of revenue from legacies and successions shows what may be expected from increased attention to details. The amount received from this source in 1867 was $1,861,429 16; in 1868, $2,813,751 97.

> "Special attention," says the Commissioner, "during the past year has been devoted to the assessment of legacies and successions, both on the part of this office and that of assessors and assistants; and to this fact in no small degree is due the increase of receipts from these sources."

And what special attention on the part of the Commissioner's Office, and that of assessors, did for legacies and successions in 1868 it would do for incomes and stamps in 1869. But the main hope for an increased revenue is to be found in the provisions of the new law relative to distilled spirits and tobacco.

When the Department failed, as it did last year, to collect over *ten* per cent. of the amount of the tax imposed on distilled spirits, Congress felt constrained, in obedience to the almost unanimous voice of the people, to thoroughly overhaul the whole subject of the taxation of distilled spirits. The result was an entirely new law upon the subject, by which the tax was not only reduced from two dollars to about sixty-three cents per gallon, but many new provisions regulating the manner of operating distilleries and of assessing the tax were introduced. Every distillery, whether intended for use or not, must now be registered with the Assessor, stating its location, capacity, &c. Before a distillery commences work the Assessor is required, with the aid of some skillful person, to ascertain and determine the true daily producing capacity of the distillery. And the distiller must pay taxes on at least eighty per cent. of this capacity while running, whether he produces that quantity of spirits or not.

If he produces more than eighty per cent. he must pay on the quantity produced; but he is to be deemed to have produced at least eighty per cent. of his assessed capacity. No person not the owner of the fee of the land on which the distillery stands can be permitted to operate it, unless he obtains the written consent of the owner that it may be run subject to the provisions of law.

A failure to register a distillery forfeits the distillery and distilling apparatus; fraud in a registered distillery forfeits the distillery and real estate on which it stands.

Other provisions of a stringent character were added, which it was believed rendered the law self-executing, so far as it is possible to have law execute itself. We have been curious to know whether the law was found to be an improvement on the one it superseded, and the amount of revenue which we may reasonably expect from it. The Commissioner's report gives us the first official information we have had on the subject.

It appears that 1,990 distilleries have been registered, 459 have progressed so far toward commencing business under the new law as to establish warehouses, and 204 were at the writing of the report, Nov. 20, in operation, having a daily producing capacity of 227,758 gallons, or an average daily capacity of 1,116 gallons each. If the 232 remaining distilleries, which are preparing to commence business, should have an average capacity of say 800 gallons each, it would make a total daily producing capacity of 463,358 gallons, or an annual capacity of 150,000,000 gallons. As the total consumption of the country does not probably exceed 100,000,000 gallons annually, it will be seen there is no danger of a short supply.

As the 204 distilleries now in operation must pay on, at least, eighty per cent. of their capacity, the Government should be in the daily receipt of the tax on 182,206 gallons, which at sixty-three cents will give $112,789 per day, and reckoning twenty-six working days per month, will give a monthly revenue of not less than $2,932,514. This is more by twenty-five per cent. than the Government ever received under the two dollar tax. It would now seem that this new law is capable of yielding the very handsome revenue of $40,000,000 per annum.

There are but two points where the new law requires special care and attention on the part of those charged with its execution. If the storekeeper and gauger are honest, it will be impossible for the distiller to defraud the Government at all. If the capacity of the distillery is correctly determined, it will be impossible for him at any time to defraud the Government more than twenty per cent.; and taking it for a period of a year, we do not believe he can defraud it five per cent. Every precaution, then, should be employed in the selection of the storekeepers and gaugers. We wish the Commissioner had told us more about the manner of their appointment. They are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. *But who recommends them?* Are they appointed on the recommendation of the collectors and assessors, or on that of the Commissioner? If not on the recommendation of either of these officers, who has recommended them?

The law requires the Assessor, with the aid of some competent and skillful person, to ascertain and fix the producing capacity of every distillery about to commence work in his district. How has this duty been performed? Has each Assessor been left to select his own aid and proceed in fixing the capacity on his own motion; or have the capacities of the different distilleries throughout the country been fixed in pursuance of some general rule of instructions, calculated to secure accuracy and uniformity? We regret that the report is silent on this subject.

We are informed that on the 1st of July last there were 27,000,000 gallons and upward of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses. Of this quantity about 11,000,000 gallons have been withdrawn since the adoption of the new law, on which $5,359,000 have been received. The Commissioner thinks that 14,000,000 gallons still remained in bond on the 1st of November, and as this must all be removed before the 1st of April next, he expects to receive from this source a revenue of $8,000,000 and upward. In this we fear the Commissioner will be disappointed. The Commissioner's books doubtless show this quantity of spirits in bond on that date, but as a matter of fact we do not believe there is any such quantity in the Government storehouses. It will be remembered that on the adoption of the new law there was not a distillery in the country that could immediately commence operations under it. All were compelled to shut down, and, as a consequence, the price of distilled spirits in bond rose from twenty-five cents to fifty, sixty, and even as high as eighty cents per gallon. As the distilleries began to get in operation, the price gradually declined, until, on the 1st of November, it was not worth more than forty-five cents per gallon. It would be strange, indeed, if men should continue to retain large quantities of spirits in bond on a falling market with a certainty of its becoming worse. None but the owners of fine whiskies, which were but little affected by the state of the market, could have afforded to do this, and we do not believe they did. We hope the Commissioner will receive his $8,000,000 from this source between now and the first of April next, but we fear he will not.

The views of the Commissioner on the frequent changes of the law are well-timed and eminently just and proper. We have adopted a new law, one that has scarcely yet got into full operation. It will need a year to enable us to know what changes, if any, are required. With a few slight modifications, which were clearly oversights at the time of its adoption, we trust the law will be permitted to remain until the next regular session before any effort to amend it, in any of its leading features, shall be made.

Judges and Libels.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday. We understand that one of their last acts was to reconsider the vote by which they resolved to find a bill of indictment against the Editor of the Times, with some other journalists, for having libeled Judge Barnard, and although they did not absolutely dismiss the matter formally, it goes over for the present term. One of the reasons for this action was the fact that nothing whatever in the nature of evidence, even *ex parte*, was presented that the statements complained of as libelous were not literally true. Even Judge Barnard himself did not make affidavit to the libelous character of the articles which he complained had so far damaged his character as to impair his usefulness.

This was probably the most remarkable Grand Jury ever impanneled in this City,—as Judge Barnard's charge to it was the most remarkable charge ever made to a Grand Jury anywhere. Of the twenty-four men of whom it was composed, twenty-three,—all but one,—were not only Democrats, but were among the most active, zealous and unscrupulous partizans to be found in the City. That even one Republican should have got among them, is a curious and inexplicable accident. We have heard it said, and we think with a show of truth, that the jury was deliberately made up with special reference to the business which it was expected to perform.

What that business was Judge Barnard's charge sufficiently stated. The jury promptly responded to his demands, and, as we have already stated, voted the indictments which he had called upon them to find. But in some way, and from some motive not yet explained, instead of finding these bills as they had voted to do, the jury reconsidered its former action and allowed the Press, as well as Peter Cooper, the Citizens' Association, the Union League and fraudulent voters, to go unscathed.

We presume that Judge Barnard, having thus failed to "stop this thing," and to vindicate his character by criminal indictment, will now attempt it by civil suit. If he believes in his own losses, and in the damage done to his usefulness, as firmly as he professes, he certainly cannot do otherwise. If not,—or if he does not see the way clear to the success of such a suit, he may deem it wise to let the whole thing drop. We are inclined to think he will. *Nous verrons.*

The Loss of the Hibernia.

We had, yesterday, to chronicle what is now, happily, an event of rare occurrence—the loss of one of the numerous steamships plying between this port and Europe. The *Hibernia*, of the Anchor Line, bound from New-York to Glasgow, foundered on the 25th of last month, 700 miles from the coast of Ireland. The crew and passengers took to the boats, and the Captain and fifty-two others were rescued by passing vessels. One boat, containing thirty-three persons, is known to have been lost, and two boats are still unaccounted for. As no mention of a collision is made in the dispatches from which we derive our information, and as ice is unknown at this season, it must be presumed that the ill-fated vessel went down in mid-Atlantic without having met with an accident from either cause.

In the present day, when the building of iron steamships has been brought to such a pitch of perfection, and when the theory and practice of steam navigation are thoroughly understood by thousands on thousands of competent officers and seamen, such an event as the foundering at sea of a steamship described as first-class, and belonging to a line which dispatches weekly steamers from this port to Europe, is not an event to be passed over lightly, or with a mere expression of regret for the unfortunate passengers and sailors who have lost their lives. Winter and Summer, foul weather and fair, the Atlantic is crossed and recrossed by steamers belonging to eight or ten different lines—sometimes, as we recently pointed out, forty or more European steamers, bound to or from this port, are at sea at the same moment—and yet accidents of any kind are but seldom heard of, while such an event as a steamer going down at sea, merely through stress of weather, is almost unknown.

We do not wish at present to reflect in any way upon the managers of the line to which the lost steamer belonged. In a few days we shall hear full particulars of her loss from the survivors, and in the meantime it would be at least invidious to attempt to estimate the share of responsibility which rests upon their shoulders. But we do not hesitate to express our expectation that the fullest possible investigation will be made into the circumstances of the case. The steamers of the Anchor line leave this port every week. They offer great inducements to travelers of a certain class by their very low rates for cabin passage, and for the credit of the line itself, as well as for the sake of passengers who may be tempted by the cheapness of transit by the Anchor steamers, every circumstance bearing, however remotely, upon the probable causes of the disaster, must be subjected to the most rigid inquiry. We find that the *Hibernia* arrived at this port on the 11th or 12th of last month, after a stormy passage of nearly three weeks from Glasgow. She cleared for Glasgow on the 13th, and sailed on the 14th. Was she in sound condition or in need of repairs when she arrived? What was the nature of her cargo on the return voyage, and how was she laden during the two days she was in this port? Forty-eight hours is a short time in which to discharge cargo, take in coals, ship cargo, and stow it with due regard to security and the proper trim of the vessel. All these matters must be fully and satisfactorily explained. The case is one which urgently demands full explanation, and not only the relatives of those who have lost their lives, but the public generally, will not be satisfied until it is given.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone appears to have lost time in forming his Cabinet, and we presume now that he will be fully prepared to assume office on Thursday next—the report that Mr. Disraeli would continue in power until the commencement of the regular session in February being clearly destitute of foundation. Indeed, to judge from the rapidity with which Mr. Gladstone has arranged matters with his friends, it looks very much as if the Liberal chickens had been counted, and pretty correctly counted before they were hatched, and as if the spoils had been already divided before the resignation of the Tory Ministry.

The first points that strike one on glancing over the list of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet presented by the London *Observer*—a very well-informed journal on all matters connected with the internal economy of the Liberal Party—are its great strength for the urgent work of the day—the disestablishment of the Irish Church—and its internal weakness with regard to many other questions of less pressing, but scarcely less real importance. Its qualifications for settling the Irish Church difficulty are unquestionable, always supposing that its chief acts with common prudence and self-control. All shades of Liberals are united on this one point. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was the test question of the elections; and all Liberals who hesitated to accept the test were rejected by Liberal voters. Such being the case, it is fitting that the Ministry upon which the work devolves should represent the party in its entirety. And by this principle Mr. Gladstone seems to have been guided in the selection of his colleagues. Putting aside arrogant philosophers like Mr. J. S. Mill, feeble demagogues like Beales, M. A., and ribald blasphemers like Bradlaugh, there are few phases of Liberal sentiment that are not personally represented in the Cabinet. The adhesion of the old Whig Party is secured by the offer to the veteran Lord Russell of the all but honorary office of Lord Privy Seal. At the age of 76, after having been Prime Minister three times, Lord Russell could scarcely accept departmental duties under his former subordinate. By the arrangement now made, he can at once testify his devotion to the Liberal cause, and give the Ministry the benefit of his wide experience, without either sacrificing his dignity or incumbering himself with official cares. He will, of course, lead the party in the House of Lords. The Presidency of the Privy Council is to be conferred upon the Earl of Kimberley, better known under his former title of Lord Wodehouse—too good an administrator and too well versed in foreign affairs for a position with so little scope for the exercise of those qualifications. Earl Granville, who, from his suave and courtly address, his connection with some half dozen of the great Whig families, and his thorough mastery of the great middle-class education question, is essential to any Liberal Ministry, is to take the Colonial Secretaryship. The Duke of Argyll is also indispensable to a Liberal Cabinet. A fearless inquirer and logical reasoner in many branches of philosophical and scientific investigation, he possesses no inconsiderable influence over the cultivated Liberal thought of the day, and he is also a fair debater and hard-working official. He is to go to the India Office, and as three Ex-Secretaries for India—Lords Salisbury, Halifax and De Grey—and one ex-Governor-General—Lord Ellenborough—are also in the Upper House, the Peers will have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their debates and legislation on the affairs of that country. The Lord Chancellor, it seems, is to be Sir W. Page Wood—an able lawyer, of the highest personal character, but not, to judge from his Parliamentary career of many years ago, a particularly able debater. With regard to the Foreign Office, we can scarcely credit the report that Mr. Gladstone is about to intrust the Earl of Clarendon with its direction. Lord Clarendon's Liberalism is of the faintest possible hue, and his Pro-Austrian sympathies and anti-Italian prejudices, ten years ago, were notorious. In fact, we can scarcely conceive it possible for him and Mr. Bright, for example, to sit in the same Cabinet. But, as we have pointed out, Mr. Gladstone's object has evidently been to unite all classes of Liberals for the work immediately on hand, and he may have found it advisable to secure, for the moment, at least, the coöperation of the aristocratic clique of which Lord Clarendon is a representative.

Turning to the Lower House, we find that the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is to be intrusted to Mr. Lowe. Although a bitter and uncompromising opponent of any movement that tends, in his view, toward the establishment of a democratic *form* of government, Mr. Lowe has long been notorious for the zeal with which he has advocated many great principles with which democracy is generally identified, and his views with regard to religious liberty are such as to render his presence in the Cabinet, despite his recent estrangement from the Liberal Party, peculiarly appropriate. His financial policy will doubtless be inspired by the Premier, and he will be left free to devote his great talents and energy to the great question of the day. Mr. Gladstone has done wisely in seizing the opportunity to regain for the party its most brilliant orator and one of its ablest statesmen. Mr. Bright, who was reported to have declined the India Office, has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade. The duties of that office will be both light and congenial to a man of his business experience and habits, and will not draw so heavily upon his time and energies as those of the India Office would, so that his full powers as a debater will be at the service of Government. Mr. Goschen, a brilliant scholar, practical financier, deeply-read political economist, and able debater on all the wide range of semi-political, semi-ecclesiastical questions that are sure to come up during the session, is to be President of the Poor Law Board—an important office, and one in which, if he possess the practical qualifications requisite for a successful reformer of abuses, he may prove of great service both to the Ministry and the country. Mr. **Austin Bruce**, temporarily excluded from Parliament because he tried to drive his former constituents into draining their town, is to be Home Secretary. He is clear-headed, hard-working, and not without official experience, and a thoroughgoing Liberal. Mr. **Cardwell**, a steady-going old political hack, is to be War Minister, and Mr. **Childers**, a very promising administrator, is to be First Lord of the Admiralty. Earl **De Grey**, a failure at both the War and India Offices, is to discharge the less important duties of Postmaster-General, and Mr. C. **Pelham Villiers**, a marked type of the aristocratic Radical, is to sit in the Cabinet in the almost sinecure capacity of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord **Spencer**, of whom little is known beyond the fact of his being an efficient organizer and commander of volunteers, is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. **Chichester Fortescue**, who has filled the post creditably on a previous occasion, is to be Irish Secretary.

These, then, are the Liberal chiefs whom Mr. **Gladstone** has rallied round his standard for one of the most arduous contests ever waged in the English Parliament. For the task of disestablishing the Irish Church, and carrying the measure through with unanimity on the part of the Liberal Party at large, and with the least possible loss of time, it is probably the strongest Cabinet that could have been formed. With regard to other questions that may arise—and the tactics of the opposition will naturally be to force such questions into discussion—it is not without serious elements of weakness. There are matters of foreign policy, on which Lord **Clarendon** and Mr. **Bright** could not possibly work together, ecclesiastical questions which would soon set the somewhat High Church Lord Chancellor and Mr. **Lowe** at loggerheads, and hundreds of minor affairs upon which the old Whig and the new Radical elements in the Cabinet might at any day drift into serious dissensions. But, for the present, it is clear that Mr. **Gladstone** has but one object at heart, and taking into consideration the universal acceptance by the Liberals of the *delenda est Carthago* doctrine with regard to the Irish Church, the assimilation of all its different elements into the Executive is the best pledge of his intention, and the best security for his ability to carry it into effect.

Grant and Greece.

The news of the Presidential election reached Athens by telegram on the 9th of November and was received with much enthusiasm by the people. The Greek papers speak of Gen. **Grant** as the man who will not only bring peace to the United States, but "perpetuate the glory of his country abroad." The *Independance Hellenique* says:

> "The telegraph brings us the news that Gen. **Grant** has been elected President of the United States of America. The sentiments of justice and of Philhellenism which the General has always expressed in his public life, as well as his known sympathies with the cause of Crete, leads us to believe that the public policy of the American Government toward the East will receive a fresh impulse under the direction of Gen. **Grant**."

Other journals state that the American Minister at Athens, Mr. **Tuckerman**, was immediately called upon by the British, French, Russian, Prussian and Italian Ministers to congratulate him on the event of the election.

MINOR TOPICS.

It appeared from the report in yesterday's **Times** of the trial of Deacon **Andrews** for murder, that the prisoner was allowed to give testimony in his own case. His history of the homicide was clear, detailed and full. We believe this is the first instance in Massachusetts, and one of the first in this country, where an alleged criminal has been permitted to give his own statement before the Court. The law making provision for this innovation upon established custom was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last Winter. There is a similar law in Maine; and if we remember rightly, a man on trial for murder gave his testimony under it, about a year ago. We are inclined to believe such a law will forward the interests of justice. It was long urged in England by Lord **Brougham**.

The price of gold broke yesterday from the point to which it was raised by Saturday's *canards*. It is curious to notice the operation of a *canard*—particularly on the gold market. Though it may send gold up in a minute, it usually requires days or weeks for the reaction. Thus it took two days to retrace the ground which Saturday's *canards* covered in an instant; and the effect of the various *canards* of last week have not yet passed away. There is a great deal of feeling in financial circles in regard to the originators of the recent *canards*, otherwise called swindling falsehoods, and some inquiry as to the means through which they managed to give currency to the falsehoods. It is said the the trickery for cheating the public was arranged by certain foreign operators, in collusion with parties at the other end of the cable; but Wall-street must blame its own gullibility for the success that gives encouragement to such frauds.

The full report of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the **Times** of to-day, will be of inestimable value to those who have been misled and distracted by the garbled and incomplete publications that have been made by some of our "enterprising" cotemporaries. A document of such great importance to the country as this, and which can only be understood when taken as a whole, and given with accuracy, should not be served up as a mass of disjointed fragments and confused figures. It should be read by every American citizen who would comprehend the financial situation and the country's prospects.

The London letter we publish to-day over the signature of "L.," contains a striking estimate of the genius of **Disraeli**, and a description of the way in which an English election is carried on.

It is a curious fact that appears from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that while there is but one Revolutionary soldier now living, (he lives in this State,) and drawing a pension, there are at the present time on the rolls the name of 888 *widows* of Revolutionary soldiers. The mothers of the Revolution were evidently younger than the fathers, or else they live longer.

The effect of the reports concerning enormous frauds in the late election is manifest to a remarkable extent in the first day's proceedings of Congress. The point in all the efforts made to reach this matter bore directly upon the process of naturalization, there being in the two Houses no less than seven distinct measures proposed on that subject. In the Senate, Mr. **Yates** introduced a bill revising the whole process; Mr. **Morrell** proposed an amendment of the act of 1802, looking to an assurance that the alien applicant swears support to the Constitution, and renounces foreign allegiance, and has acted accordingly; and Mr. **Frelinghuysen** introduced a general bill specially providing that all naturalization proceedings shall be before United States Courts, or their appointed Commissioners. In the House, Mr. **Broomall** proposed forbidding the issuance of naturalization papers within three months immediately preceding the time of elections for State or United States officers; Mr. **McKee** introduced a joint resolution to dispense with the requirement of previous residence, (the only measure looking toward a relaxation,) and also a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; and Mr. **Schenck** wished to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the necessity of certain amendments in the laws, all in the nature of further restrictions. Quite a batch! and these, without counting any of the numerous propositions in regard to suffrage *per se*. The guardians of the public welfare are evidently alert.

By a large majority the House yesterday adopted a measure which has been a long time under discussion, by the passage of a bill transferring the Indian Bureau and the management of Indian affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department. The bill was promptly passed upon its introduction, and the majority it received shows the sentiment on the subject. We have no doubt the Senate will sustain the action of the House; and, if the President vetoes the bill, it will be immediately passed over the veto. This transfer has been urged by **Grant**, **Sherman**, **Sheridan**, and every soldier who is competent to pass judgment on the Indian question. Under its terms we may soon expect to see an end of our shocking Indian wars; and we may also expect to see an end of the gross corruption and fraud which has characterized the management of the Indian Bureau.

All good friends of Spain, whether monarchists or republicans—so long as they are not anarchists—will regret the reported postponement of the general elections in that country from the middle of December to the middle of January. We don't know as the Spaniards have a proverb corresponding to our "Make hay while the sun shines;" if not, they ought to have, and to act upon it. Delays are dangerous, and a few more postponements by the Provisional rulers will give time for the clouds of faction to gather, and perhaps to roll up a storm of revolution and reign of terror such as they have thus far been spared. Their reform crop has been too promising to be so selfishly and stupidly risked.

The opponents of the elevated railway in Greenwich-street are holding meetings and preparing to memoralize the State Legislalure to annul the charter of the Company, on the ground of the injury done to property and business all along the line. As we understand it, the section of the road was erected as an experiment, subject to an approval by the State authorities. It should be clearly decided a success or a failure, and then promptly put through or taken down. Shilly-shallying is bad work for everybody. But the City needs, very much needs, facilities for through transit. Property must temporarily suffer by the process of getting it, but if properly provided, it will in the end be for the common advantage. If this road is to be continued, let its Company be compelled to push it with energy and promptitude.

Another horrible "death on the rail," from the destruction of large oil tanks by collision, has just taken place. Like the accident in Wales, the collision on the Fitchburg (Mass.) road was caused by the detached portion of a train rolling unchecked down a steep grade, and crashing into some oil-tank cars filled with the combustible liquid. Like that accident, the bursting of one tank covered the track and vicinity with inextinguishable flames. The conductor of the train standing still was on the next track, and being covered with fiery oil, burned to death. The train was destroyed, but it being a freight train, no passengers happened to be burned with the rest of the rubbish and wreck. Why do not our Legislatures make it a penal offence to carry oil in any tanks of single volume? If each tank were divided into *compartments*, and made not of bolted and banded *wood*, but of *boiler iron*, such an awful accident would be almost impossible. But these tanks would cost more money, and what is life beside money!

The *World* thinks it a misfortune that financial knowledge cannot be "extemporized." It is very much like other kinds of knowledge in this respect, we fancy; but is the *World* sure of the fact? Is there any kind of knowledge which an average American citizen cannot extemporize? If there is, Americans themselves are very much mistaken. They are all born with a genius for anything and everything pertaining to the management of public affairs, and if the American character has deteriorated in this particular, we fear it badly needs reconstruction. The innumerable disquisitions published in the newspapers about finance show that financial knowledge *is* extemporized in very large quantities, to say nothing of its quality.

Mr. **Henry Bergh**, by his vigilance and perseverance, compels the managers of our City railroads to put on horses enough to draw their cars in this inclement weather. Will not somebody see if something cannot be done to promote the comfort of passengers? The number of cars has been greatly reduced on all the roads; the result is that passengers, male and female, are packed into them in a style that is utterly intolerable.

It is remarkable to notice that the doctor who gave evidence in court as to the insanity of the Connecticut deacon now on trial for murder, declared him to be in sound mind. He was explicitly asked by the Court whether he should consider the prisoner sane or insane; and his reply was: "While I would not pretend to reconcile the statement of **Andrews** with the conflicting facts in the case, yet, on the whole, I *should consider him sane*. The preponderance of the facts excluding insanity are so great as to overbalance any doubt that might be suggested by his statement." Such extraordinary testimony, from a physician who is at the head of a lunatic asylum, must excite attention among other members of the faculty who have recently pronounced all criminals insane, and consequently irresponsible.

Some lawless Missouri people have just spoiled a very good legal case of "uncontrollable frenzy" under "temporary mental aberration." **Carl Engleman** cut the throat of his divorced wife from ear to ear, and then cut his own. The woman died, the murderer recovered; and he was taken from the Macoupin jail and hanged by the mob. We say that this was a clear case, on **Englemen's** part, of "mental aberration," because he confessed, "I was so mad; and when I be's mad, I be's a tiger." No sympathetic jury could ask more.

We published, the other day, a report of the proceedings of a scamp who goes about marrying young ladies, borrowing money, buying farms and doing other things of the same agreeable and profitable character. The principal scene of his exploits thus far has been along the River counties. He seems to have no difficulty in carrying on business. Young ladies marry him "on demand," after an acquaintance of a day or two; farmers sell him their farms, as soon as he tells them he is a very rich man; and mechanics furnish his houses, on credit, when he mentions that he wants to settle in the neighborhood. Now he undoubtedly ought to be shut up in some penitentiary, and thus kept out of mischief for the future; but it strikes us that his victims may reasonably be expected to do something toward taking care of themselves. If a young lady says *yes* to the first good-looking fellow who asks her to marry him, she cannot expect a great deal of sympathy if she finds herself deserted at the end of a month; indeed, we think she is to be congratulated at getting rid of the scamp so soon. And if a farmer don't know any better than to trust the first plausible rascal who wants to buy his farm on credit, why he must learn better and expect to pay dearly for his tuition. Our people are getting to rely too much on being protected by law, even against their own stupidity. They will find out, in time that they must do something to protect themselves.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAMSHIP HOLSATIA.

The steamship *Holsatia*, which left Hamburg Nov. 19 and Southampton Nov. 22, reached this port late Monday night, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Antwerp*.

The apprehensions entertained as to the health of the Emperor **Napoleon** seem to be well founded. "Not only," says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "did he mount on horseback and follow the hounds at the grand hunt the other day at Compiegne, but, contrary to his usual practice, he accepted assistance while getting into and alighting from his carriage. At the shooting party one could see that he walked with great difficulty and seeming lameness, dragging his legs, which were spread rather wide apart, after him as it were, and with his arms held out to steady his movements. On the evening of the *curée* a chair was placed for him on the balcony of the chateau, on which he continued seated until the conclusion of the affair, although the Empress and Princess of Wales were both standing. At the performance at the theatre, too, a night or two afterward, he sat with his head bent forward on his chest the whole time, seemingly perfectly inattentive to everything that was going on."

An explosion, attended with a fearful loss of human life, occurred Nov. 26 in a coal pit near Wigan. The scene of this disaster is known as Hindley-green—a small hamlet peopled with miners—and the colliery in which the explosion occurred is known as the Arley Mine, belonging to a limited liability company, trading under the style of Messrs. **John Scowcroft** & Co. The workings extend due east and west. Upon the east side there were about a hundred and fifty men and boys employed; while upon the west there were upward of sixty or seventy. At 6 o'clock in the morning, before the "day shift" men descended the mine, an examination of the workings on both sides was made in the usual way by two firemen. They reported the mine free from danger, and the miners descended. Nothing remarkable was noticed—at least no danger was reported—and the men continued at work until 8:30, when the explosion happened. This took place on the west side, where sixty or seventy were at work, nearly all of whom perished. The men on the east side suffered somewhat from the after-damp, and several had very narrow escapes with their lives. One man was pronounced a corpse on being raised to the surface, but was restored to life by artificial respiration. But the choke-damp was not the only source of danger; many were very severely burned by the terrible flame which flashed through the workings. One man was taken out alive, but so terribly burnt as to die almost immediately. Fifty-six poor fellows were suffocated at their work.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 26, Signor **Mari**, in assuming the Presidency, addressed the House, and pointed out the necessity for the Parliament to devote its attention tranquilly to administrative reform and the improvement of the financial condition of the country. He said in conclusion: "With reform, economy, and a liberal Government, Italy will attain the final stage to which we all aspire. Between such a Government and a Government supported by foreign bayonets, reaction and bloodshed, civilized Europe will no longer hesitate, but will decide in our favor."

Verdi proposes that, in honor of **Rossini's** memory, the most distinguished Italian composers, with **Mercadante** at their head, should unite in composing a Requiem Mass to be executed on the 13th November, 1869, that day being the anniversary of **Rossini's** death. The composers and performers are to unite to defray the expenses attending the celebration, which will take place in the Church of Saint Petrone, at Bologna, the veritable *patrie musicale* of **Rossini**.

Russia perseveres with her Russification of Poland. The other day a smith, who had established a new Gretna Green at Sofipol, marrying such couples as would not submit to the solemnization of their union in Russia, was sent to Siberia, while the men he had married were enrolled into the army and the marriages were declared illegal. In like manner baptisms of children had to be enforced with armed authority, since the peasants do not believe in the efficacy of the act when accompanied by Russian words. The Catholic inhabitants of the Grodno and Kovno Districts are now escorted to church by the soldiery and the police; they refuse to go of their own accord, objecting to the new language introduced into the worship.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Ex-President of the Confederacy as a Public Speaker.

Mr. **Jefferson Davis** made a speech at Leamington on Wednesday, Nov. 25, on rising to second a vote of thanks to a gentleman who had lectured on "Buried Jerusalem" before the members of the Local Philosophical Society. Mr. **Davis** made various allusions to the Holy Land as the cradle, humanly speaking, of civilization, as well as the Christian religion. Referring to the demolition of the Temple, he observed that, although all must regret the ruin of a structure so much connected with the early history of religion, yet we might be consoled with the belief that it was necessary that the Temple should fall, in order that the Star of Bethlehem might be seen of all men. He expressed his gratification at hearing from the lecturer (Rev. Dr. **Tristam**) that the Palestine explorations had been inaugurated under the patronage of Englishwomen and executed by Englishmen. It was becoming a woman—for she was the last at the cross and the first at the sepulchre—to commence the explorations in confirmation of the great truths of Christianity. And it was well for Englishmen to undertake the work of exploration, for their blood was mingled with that of the Norsemen, with the Saxons, the teachers of the harmonious conglomeration of liberty and law, community and independence, individuality and self-will; and with the troubadour, the knightly soldier, represented in the Norman. These three elements combined in Englishmen, led to adventure, to love of truth, and gave the heart to do whatever the will might desire. The divine truths upon which our happiness here and hereafter was engrafted, had been more and more established as science had trodden in the path of revelation. Such explorations as those which Dr. **Tristam** had narrated, had revealed things not before fully comprehended, and shown that as they progressed truth would be more and more established, "for her years are eternal."

English Comments Upon the New Role of Mr. Davis.

From the Morning Star, Nov. 27.

The name of Mr. **Jefferson Davis** awakens melancholy memories, but we congratulate him on his appearance as a public speaker at Leamington. That forminable chief of the most sanguinary insurrection of which history supplies us any knowledge should now be doing as a conventional proposer of thanks in a quiet English lecture-hall, is not stranger than **Louis Philippe** turning schoolmaster in his earliest exile, or than the **Alva** of South America devoting the strength of his declining years to the cultivation of roses in the grounds of a Hampshire villa. The vicissitudes of fortune are so extraordinary that we can scarcely feel surprise at the translation of Mr. **Jefferson Davis** from supreme power at Richmond to the pump-room at Leamington. But it is singular that this man, whose character and policy were warmly, nay, passionately, debated from the most opposite points of view on every platform in this kingdom, should so soon afterward unexpectedly turn up at an English public meeting. We are glad to think that he has been so pleasantly and so profitably employed as in listening to a lecture on the explorations which are now in progress at Jerusalem. Although for many years past his avocations on the American continent have necessarily precluded him from giving or acquiring any personal information concerning the labors of the explorers in Palestine, he is yet able to contribute to the stock of human knowledge some general views on the subject, which will meet with general acceptance. It is satisfactory to meet Mr. **Davis** on a common ground of agreement and sympathy. The Holy Land was, as he truly said, the cradle of civilization, as well as of the Christian religion; and with him we find consolation in the belief that the destruction of the Temple was necessary that the Star of Bethlehem might be seen of all men. There was also another temple, "the corner-stone" of which was described by a famous colleague of Mr. **Davis** in language which will not soon be forgotten. That edifice, with its "corner-stone" of slavery, is now a mass of shapeless ruins which will soon utterly disappear, and be known only as a tradition among men. While tracing the hereditary qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race to the ethnological sources from which they were derived, Mr. **Davis** expresses his own admiration for "the harmonious conglomeration of liberty and law" which we owe to the ancient teachers and rulers of England; and we hope that ere long the country in which he so lately held the chief place will be a bright example of the efficacy of these principles, and of their power to unite men of different races, creeds and interests in one homogeneous whole. A study of the ruins of Jerusalem has suggested to Mr. **Davis** many useful lessons, and if he were to extend his sphere of observation to all that Time has spared of other once famous cities and Empires in the East, he would learn, as perhaps he has learned, that ambition, pride and the lust of power are the sure destroyer of any State which nurtures these insidious passions, and ignores the holy precepts of Christianity and that love of justice and morality of which the Star of Bethlehem (not the Lone Star of lawlessness and violence) is the divine symbol. Mr. **Jefferson Davis** made a good speech at Leamington—perhaps the best he has delivered in the course of a long and chequered life. We would fain hope that it marks the opening of a new phase in the Southern statesman's career—one more humble and less stormy than the past, but not without those elements of consolation which the pursuit of truth always affords to the patient seeker.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Pope Pius Defines His Mission.

A letter from Rome, in the *Union*, gives an account of the Pope blessing the war material presented by the Vendean-Breton Committee. The pieces consisted of a complete battery of rifled cannon, four mountain-howitzers and the regulation ambulances for an entire division. A large number of persons were present and saluted the Sovereign Pontiff with the warmest acclamations. An address was read by Col. Baron **de Charette**, to which His Holiness, after expressing his thanks, went on to say:

> "For me, who am a Minister of Peace, it may appear that I am misplaced in the midst of arms and the apparatus of artillery. But I am the Minister of God, and the fact must be remembered that the Almighty, who calls himself the God of Peace, is also the God of Battles, and that evil must always be combatted. I, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, I defend everywhere throughout the world, truth, justice, and the rights of everyone; and this is why the whole universe ought to unite to sustain me in my rights. I thank you who are here present, all that select youth and those whom you represent, as well as those who are more directly my subjects, and who ardently defend with you the same cause. This is how, with your arms, with these weapons, and especially with the protection of the Most High, we shall see that our enemies will be stopped before these imperishable walls of the Vatican. That will be, if our life, by its holiness, is in conformity with our mission. That will be, if we are with God and his justice; if He is in us by His grace, then God will be fully and truly with us. *Et si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?*"

The Holy Father afterward visited the various articles, and had all the details of the ambulances explained to him.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$225,208 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall Nov. 30, arrived at this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST:

Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$119,851 63	F. Probst & Co.	$4,087 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	76,000 00	S. F. Isaacs & Ash	500 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,950 00	James Bishop & Co.	437 50
		Moritz Meyer	22,382 35
Total			$225,208 48

United States of Colombia—Unsatisfactory State of Affairs—A Stormy Congressional Session in Prospect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868.

News from the interior of the State, at Santiago and at David, which cities have sullenly submitted to the rule of Gen. **Correoso**, shows a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state of things. Many of the defeated soldiers are strolling about with their arms, and threaten more trouble, while the force left in those places by **Correoso** is not sufficient to fully restore order. Late accounts say that of the force brought against **Correoso** by **Obaldia**, eighty were killed. In Panama the conquerors are celebrating their victory and trying to raise money to pay off the soldiers. The letter of Mr. **Seward** having frustrated the plan of double taxation on the merchants, the Government is asking for a loan, which it is not likely to get. The Convention to make a new Constitution is now in session; and as soon as that job is finished, we shall have a Legislature that will sweeten us nicely in the way of taxes.

An officer from New-York arrived here by last steamer to inquire into the case of Capt. **John Smith**, *alias* Henry V. Clinton, now in jail here for uttering stolen drafts and letters of credit. The United States Consul has asked the State Government to give **Clinton** up to the officer or to expel him on a United States vessel to New-York, so that he can be arrested there for his crimes, and the President is disposed to accede to the request. Five hundred shares in **Wells, Fargo** & Co.'s Express, found on **Smith**, correspond with the numbers stolen from **Wm. G. Fargo** some time since. If **Clinton** go to New-York, your Courts will find him a rich mine to work.

The Royal Mail Company, whose steamers ply between Aspinwall and Southampton, are making arrangements to call on each trip at Cherbourg, France.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the gunboat *Yantic* at Aspinwall.

The very heavy rains in the mountains the past week so raised the rivers and streams in the vicinity of the railroad that the road for fifteen miles has been flooded for three days, and all traffic over it suspended. In some places the water was eight feet deep over the rails. The passengers from California, for New-York, have thus been delayed for a day in the transit.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 10th inst. The Supreme Court had decided that the Governor of the State of Cundinamarca had violated no law of the Constitution in organizing a revolution in the capital against the General Government; but he is still kept in prison. The Governor of the State of Antioquia has protested against the "intervention of the President of the Republic in the affairs of the State of Cundinamarca," while the Governor of the State of Santander has approved of the intervention. The Legislatures of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena have also approved of the action of the President. It is a queer idea of the Supreme Court that a Governor of a State has a right to overthrow the President of a Republic, because the capital of the Republic happens to be situated in the State in question.

The next session of the National Congress bids fair to be a very turbulent one.

Affairs in Chili and Peru—Earthquake at Copiapo—A Revolution in Bolivia Imminent—Fighting in the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868.

By the regular British mail steamer from the South coast we have dates from Valparaiso to the 3d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th inst.

CHILI.

The impeachment trial of the Judges of the Supreme Court is still going on, and causes a good deal of excitement among the people and trouble to the Government. A dispute on the subject, between the President and his Cabinet, caused the resignation of the Ministers of War, Finance and Justice, but they afterward resumed their posts.

Heavy weather off Cape Horn and ice had damaged many vessels bound to Valparaiso, among them the ships *Minero*, *Fleshere*, steamer *Zeta* and barks *Bertha*, *Ellen Radford*, *Coldstream* and *Vencedora*, from England, bark *Neptune*, from Hamburg, and the schooner *Idaho*, from Boston.

A fire in the town of Ancud destroyed houses valued at $50,000.

A revolution had broken out in the town of Magellan against the garrison, but was promptly quelled.

A heavy earthquake on the 13th October shook the City of Copiapo, but did no damage of consequence. The first shock occurred at 1:25 o'clock P. M., and up to 10:30 A. M. there had been thirty shocks. The *Copiapino* says:

> "When about to go to press, a friend communicated the following particulars received by him from persons just arrived from the Andine region. An eruption of the volcano Llullaileco, situated on an elevated peak of the Andes and distant about eighty leagues from this city (Copiapo,) has taken place, and it still continues in a state of activity. Enormous pieces of rock have been thrown from its crater to a great distance, leaving traces that will endure for centuries. With the lava it has vomited, a hill of a brownish color has been formed, offering, as viewed from the distance, a grand spectacle. At the foot of the peak on which the volcano is situated, large fissures, some of them forty yards wide, have been opened, and from them issues water containing abundance of salt and sulphur in solution. A few hundred yards from the fissures just mentioned the structure of the ground has undergone a change, and small brooks have been formed, in which fish, similar in appearance to mountain roach, are found."

BOLIVIA.

The despotism of the Government is becoming unbearable, and a revolution is inevitable. The Deputies who opposed the boundary treaty with Brazil are persecuted by the President, although almost all the cities of Bolivia have strongly protested against the odious compact.

PERU.

A general belief prevails that Peru will not soon have another revolution, and consequently business is improving. The Government has ordered preliminary surveys of a railroad from Lima to Pisco, and from Tacna to Bolivia. Mr. **John Campbell**, an enlightened merchant, reports that the traffic actually existing between Tacna and La Paz, would produce four per cent. interest on the capital supposed necessary for the construction of the road. The mineral wealth of Bolivia is immense. There are entire hills of copper that would yield thirty per cent; the veins of silver are most abundant, and coal is found in all parts. The vegetable kingdom is no less rich; coffee, cacao, the cocoa and the indigo plant are produced there in the most prodigious abundance. All these treasures, up to the present lost to mankind, might make the happiness of millions, should the railroad, by shortening the distance, convert them into articles of commerce.

On account of remonstrances of the consignees of guano in the United States, the Government has ordered that the rise of ten shillings a ton on the price of the article shall not take place until the deposits belonging to **Augustin B. Moon** be exhausted.

Brazil has made advantageous proposals to the British Pacific Steamship Company to extend the line which passes through the Straits of Magellan to the coast of the Empire, and to the navigation of the Amazon.

The United States gunboat *Wateree*, washed ashore at Arica by the tidal wave, has been sold by auction to E. W. **Sartori** for $6,500.

ECUADOR.

News has reached Guayaquil that the Minister of Ecuador, in Chili, has regulated with the latter Government the reëstablishment of commerce with Spain. Chili agrees not to trouble the Spanish vessels trading to Ecuador, only stipulating that they shall not touch into Chilian ports, except in cases of distress.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

News from the Argentine Republic informs us that a smart fight took place at the Angostura Pass, on the 23d of September, which blocks the road up to Fort Villeta, where **Lopez** has erected fortifications to impede the progress of the allies up to Asuncion. They are now moving through a very thickly wooded country, presenting immense difficulties. At places the army defiles along paths which wind through valleys where the aged monarchs of the forests lift their heads to a height hitherto unseen in this part of South America. At places, even the sky is hid from view, and all these dense woods are filled with straggling Paraguayan forces. All accounts seem to prove that the termination of the war is as far distant as ever, and that when beaten out of Villeta, **Lopez** will fall back into the interior, establishing his headquarters at a place called Cerro Leon. His total force is variously estimated, but, as far as we can gather, it numbers from 10,000 to 12,000 men, well supplied with ammunition, and the country abounds with provisions.

The National Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Last evening the Academy of Letters and Fine Arts—the first branch of the proposed Institute of Arts and Sciences—was organized at the Columbia Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place. Mr. **Richard Grant White** presided temporarily, and detailed the operations of the Executive Committee since their last meeting, and some of the changes which have been made in the order and character of the various academies. The latter are now six in number and include Academies of Letters and Fine Arts; History and Philology; Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences; Political, Social and Legal Sciences; Mathematical, Physical and Mechanical Sciences; Natural Sciences, and lastly Medical Sciences. At the conclusion of Mr. **White's** remarks, Prof. **Dwight** was elected Chairman, and the meeting proposed to to organize the Academy of Letters and Arts. The following gentlemen were elected as officers of this Academy: President, John Lathrop; Vice-President, Richard Grant White; Secretary, Calvert Vaux; Treasurer, Wm. C. Church. Members of the General Council—**Charles Astor Bristed**, and P. H. **Rothermel**, of Philadelphia. The following gentlemen were also recommended to the Council as candidates for the Presidency of the Institute: **William C. Bryant**, **Daniel H. Huntington**. The proceedings then terminated.

The Delancey-street Tragedy.—Coroner **Keenan** held an inquest yesterday, at the Thirteenth Ward Police-station, over the remains of Mrs. **Mary McCune** and **Ellen Crowley**, who were burned to death yesterday morning at No. 252 Delancey-street, as already reported in the **Times**. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased were intoxicated at the time, and either upset a lamp, or were so careless that the rags were set on fire by the stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Co., No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters. Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. ☞ The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

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GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Important Sale of Diamond and Other Fine Jewelry.—Particular attention is called to the very extensive sale of the finest stock of Jewelry and Precious Stones, by order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee, ever offered at auction in this country, to be continued THIS DAY, at the store No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, by

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

American House Refectory and Lunch-room is an excellent institution for those whose stay in Boston will not admit dining at the table d'hote. 'Tis but one of the many conveniences furnished to the traveling public.

Second-hand Fire-proof Safes for sale cheap: one large and two small office safes. Also one sideboard and single door parlor safe, at No. 62 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts.

A humbug has long legs; won't stand still long. Dr. WOLCOTT occupies the same office he did seven years ago, and stops pain, free of cost, with his Pain Paint, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

20,000 Ladies and Gents Wanted—To each buy one pair of India-rubber boots or shoes from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

Benjamin—Fish.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Samuel N. Benjamin, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, to Julia Kean, daughter of Hamilton Fish, of this City.

Hall—Senior.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Wm. S. Hall to Amanda M., daughter of the late Edward H. Senior, all of this City. No cards.

Hopkins—Buckley.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., by Rev. Samuel Sayres, Lawrence Yoonett Hopkins to Katherine Lawrence, daughter of the late P. Henry Buckley, of New-York.

Gardner—Ennis.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., LL. D., William B. Gardner, of Liverpool, England, to Louisa L., eldest daughter of J. J. Ennis, of this City.

Morris—Thomas.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Frederic Morris, of Orange, N. J., to Mary Thomas, of this City.

Schermer—Van Benschoten.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., Edward Schermer to M. Alice, daughter of S. Van Benschoten, Esq.

Throop—Smillie.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Augustus P. Throop, M. D., to Mary E., eldest daughter of James Smillie, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Baker.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1868, Abram W., youngest son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Baker, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 25th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Bales.—On Monday morning, Dec. 7, Henrietta, wife of George E. Bales.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 265 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Bilborrow.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, Robert Bilborrow, aged 73 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 83 Madison-st., near Catharine-st.

Bruce.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Mary, daughter of the late Peter Bruce, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, William W. Bruce, are invited to attend her funeral this day at 2 o'clock P. M., in Greensburg, Westchester County.

Cory.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Maria C., wife of the late Mulford Cory, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Rev. B. Cory, corner of Washington and 3d sts., Plainfield.

Farrell.—At his residence, 14th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, Thomas Farrell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice.

O'Donohue.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Matilda Mary Irene, wife of Thomas J. O'Donohue, and on the same day, her child, Francis Xavier, aged 17 days.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother, Joseph Riley, and her brothers-in-law, Joseph J. O'Donohue and Dennis O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 208 East 17th-st., to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be offered at 10 o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Percy.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Gilbert Percy, aged 21 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 47 West 38th-st.

Rankin.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 9½ o'clock, aged 58 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 414 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

Ridgway.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1868, Sarah Maria Ridgway, widow of James L. Ridgway, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Joseph S., James, Frank and Edgar L., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 213 Grand-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette and De Kalb, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

Saunders.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Dr. Alexander Leonard Saunders, late of Paducah, Ky., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Paducah and Lexington papers please copy.

Syms.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 7, John Syms, aged 77 years and 8 months.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at which time relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Relatives only will be expected to accompany the remains to the grave. Horse cars from Hoboken Ferry pass the house.

Talcott.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1868, William H. Talcott, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 61 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tucker.—On Monday night, Dec. 7, William Edgar, son of John C. Tucker, aged 20 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 30 West 14th-st., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES
AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED
BRACKETS, &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.
Call early.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

REGULAR MONTHLY PUBLIC METING
OF THE
AMERICAN FREE-TRADE LEAGUE.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: The undersigned beg leave respectfully to invite you to repeat, in this City, the address upon Free Trade which you lately delivered in Brooklyn.

David Dudley Field,	S. J. Tilden,
Henry Grinnell,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Howard Potter,
James M. Brown,	George Opdyke,
Charles Moran,	Charles Nordhoff,
Robert B. Minturn,	Alfred Pell,
Thomas Holland,	Mahlon Sands,
W. Wetmore Cryder,	A. L. Earle,
A. L. Carroll, M. D.,	William B. Scott,
Alfred Pell, Jr.,	Simon Stern.
John J. Cisco,	

Mr. Blanchard, having accepted the above invitation, will address the public upon

THE RELIGION OF FREE TRADE,
AT DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDINGS,
corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st.,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868.

The liberty of the American citizen is an empty boast, unless, in addition to the free use of his faculties, he has the right to a free exchange of the product of those faculties. Such exchange concerns no one but the parties to it. This is free trade.

When Government prevents free exchanges, to favor special classes, or for any purpose but revenue, it violates personal freedom and commits injustice.

Admission free to all.
Ladies specially invited.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Gentlemen's Fine Gold American Watches	$75 00
Ladies' Fine Gold American Watches	65 00
Ladies' Detached Levers	35 00
Beautiful Diamond and Enamel Watches	65 00
Fine Gold English Patent Levers	90 00

And all other kinds of Gold and Silver Watches at very low prices.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, new styles, just received. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, new styles. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Ship Hellespont—Statements of Some of the Crew.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 21.

Last night FREDERICK WILSON, a native of Sweden, with others of the crew of the ship *Hellespont*, arrived in the city and furnished to the Press the following particulars: He was steering the ship at the time of the disaster, and states that she was sailing under fore and lower topsails, foresail, jib and staysail. The weather was dark, wind strong and a heavy sea running. He relieved the wheel at 4 A. M., and the course given him was northeast, the wind blowing from the southward of southeast. WILSON continues:

It was the chief mate's watch on deck. The Captain came aft and asked the mate if that was not the loom of the land which they saw. The mate said, "Yes, I believe it is, Sir." I then spoke to the Captain and told him I was sure I could see the breakers ahead. The Captain looked and said to me quickly, "Put your helm hard down." She had her starboard tacks aboard, and the ship came around from northeast to southeast by east. But as she would not come around and missed stays the yards were squared to wear ship, and the helm was put hard a starboard. The ship would not pay off, however, and we directly in among the breakers. She struck once heavily, bows on, and then swung broadside on. Then I left the wheel and ran forward to the corner of the house, and the Captain sung out for the Carpenter to cut away the masts. This was done, and we ran into the cabin to stand clear of the falling mast. When the masts were gone a heavy surf was rolling into the ship, and all hands got into the house. Then the ship split in two. Just before the heaviest sea struck her I crawled down on the mizzen rigging to leeward, and saw the mate trying to turn the boat up that was capsized to leeward. The life buoy was lying there, and I told him to save himself. As he attempted to take hold of the buoy the wreck turned over on him, and I did not see him again. I then crawled back upon the wreck, and a sea washed the house (cabin) overboard to leeward. We all got upon the house, and the wreck partly kept the sea from breaking over us. But a heavy sea struck the ship and capsized the house, knocking us all off, and we were all swimming under water. Then the Captain came up alongside of me. He caught hold of the house, but soon let go, and I did not see him again. When I was obliged to let go, I floated along and do not know how I got ashore. The sea often buried me. Sometimes I could hear the cries of my shipmates in the water about me, and I heard one cry out: "Oh, I am sinking," but I do not know who it was. One after another the cries stopped. I think I was in the water about half an hour from the time I left the wreck. At last the surf threw me on shore, and when my feet touched the bottom I tried to run up the beach. I crawled up until I got among some bushes, where I came to a road and the second mate came ashore near me. We could just see the day beginning to break when we came on shore. Others of the crew landed a short distance below us. I was so tired that my legs would hardly support me. After a while I saw a small house, and went to it and reported to the people there about the wreck. This house is at Pigeon Point, I believe. There were some Portuguese fishermen, whalers and their whale-boats. We went down to the beach, but could not find any bodies. The fishermen treated us very kindly, and took care of my wounds where I had been cut. Afterward the mate's body was washed on shore. Then we all went to Pescadora, carrying the body with us and leaving it there. Then we went to Spanishtown, and from there to the railroad, and took the cars for this city. There were seven men of us saved from the wreck and eleven drowned. The first mate's name was WILSON. He leaves a wife and two children, who are in New-York, I believe. The Captain's name was CORNELIUS SOULE. He was well known in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he leaves a wife and family, I think. The second mate's name was FLEMING.

WM. GREEN made a statement. He said there was no time to lower boats, and that the masts smashed them as they went over. He thought the place where the ship first struck was about half a mile from the shore. He says the Captain had been running in to sight land, but the weather for four or five days was so thick and heavy he could take no observation to determine his exact position. He had thrown the lead, but could get no soundings up to nearly 3 o'clock A. M., and in all his management appeared to be a careful man and a skillful navigator. In the middle watch he told the second mate that he was standing in to the land, calculating to sight it by daylight. It was evident that he mistook his position, supposing himself some twenty miles further at sea than he really was.

All men speak in high terms of the coolness of Capt. SOULE before and after the ship struck. The first mate, WILSON, was well known here, having made several trips to this port in the old ship *Panama* as first officer under Capt. SOULE. He leaves a young wife and three children in the Atlantic States to mourn his loss. An inquest was to have been held over his body yesterday at Pescadora.

The *Hellespont* was insured in New-York, but for what exact amount is not known in this city. The spot where she was wrecked was the same on which the bark *Coya* was lost (Pigeon Point) Nov. 14, 1866, when only the first mate, one passenger and a boy were saved. Among the drowned were the Captain and his wife and child.

The survivors are utterly destitute, and anticipate the loss of their wages for the entire voyage to the time of the disaster. They are at present all stopping at the Sailors' Home, corner of Vallejo and Battery streets.

The English papers make a great fuss over the little tumble the Prince of Wales got while hunting recently with the French Emperor. His horse was thrown down by a large stag that charged upon him in a panic; but Prince and horse were up and at it again before the alarmed Emperor and suite could hasten to his assistance. It is pleasant to learn that the only injury the Prince sustained was "a slight abrasion of the leg," though it is distressing not to be informed *which* "royal leg" it was that suffered.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868—2 P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Councilman Feitner moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of Charles A. Davison, trustee of the estate of Rachel Vanderbilt, in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Claim of A. Gordon Hamersley and John N. Hamersley, in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the actual opening of Eighty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and East River, take place on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That gas-lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Eugene McQuire, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, with interest, to be applied in payment of assessment for regulating One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, against St. Paul's Church; also for the assessment for Central Park extension, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That the salary of the Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen be and it is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, that being the salary for the same position in the Board of Aldermen; the increase to be taken from the appropriation for "Salaries—Legislative Department;" and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay such increase in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done a space of four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and the East River, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Thompson—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Thompson—

Resolved, that Avenue B, from Fourteenth to Eighteenth streets, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Avenue A from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gibney—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed and lighted on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Ebenezer Baptist Church for the sum of two hundred dollars with interest, being amount of assessment levied against the property of said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Councilman Culkin, by unanimous consent, moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a new stand of brigade colors for presentation, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the First Brigade Cavalry, National Guard State of New-York.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of property-owners on Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, for permission to inclose court-yards.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the owners of property on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalk (now thirty feet wide) as court-yards, in front of their respective premises, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Stacom moved that said paper be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Petition from the Union Home and School, for Croton water in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, between Bloomingdale road and Eleventh-avenue.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the officers of the Union Home and School for permission to tap the aqueduct or main pipe be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.

Councilman Cunningham moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the lamp post and lamp now in front of number one hundred and three West Twenty-second-street, be removed to a distance of twenty feet east of such premises, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Spring-street, from the Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In the Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered; also, in favor of Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and James E. Monaghan, President of the Board of Councilmen, also John Stacom, late President of the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, for services rendered the Committees of their respective Boards, and for other services rendered ex officio; the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a block fifty feet in length, by the width of the pier, to be built under Pier number twenty-nine, East River, as asked for in the accompanying petition of the private owners of half of said pier, which is now in course of construction—the work to be done by contract or otherwise, as in the opinion of the Street Commissioner may be deemed most desirable or advantageous to such private owners and the City.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, except that portion of said street included within the railroad tracks, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones reset, and the sidewalks flagged the space of four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinances heretofore passed by the Common Council for the construction of Belgian or stone-block pavements in the following localities, to wit:

Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Christopher-street, from Hudson to West-street;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue;
Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue;
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, and
Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth-street.

—be and they are hereby severally and respectively amended by inserting therein the words following, to wit:

"And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement," and that the said several ordinances as thus amended be and that they are hereby respectively readopted.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinances heretofore passed by the Common Council for the construction of Belgian or stone-block pavements in the following localities, to wit:

In Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street;
In Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue;
In Twenty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and
In Seventy-eighth-street, from First to Fifth avenue,

—be and they are hereby severally and respectively amended by inserting next after the word "pavement," the following words, to wit:

"And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid, where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement," and that the said ordinances thus amended, be and they are hereby severally and respectively readopted.

Which was laid over.

Petition of property owners on Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except the space included between the railroad tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to erect neat and substantial iron bridges across the deep cut made by said Railroad Company through the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first-streets, and also at Eighty-fifth-street; the said bridges to be of the full width of said street, with a portion thereof of the width of the sidewalk to be inclosed with an iron railing, for the safety and protection of pedestrians; the work of constructing the said bridges to be commenced immediately, and prosecuted to completion without any unnecessary delay.

Councilman Cunningham, by unanimous consent, moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilman Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Francis J. Twomey, Isaac J. Drake, Archibald J. Fullerton, George W. Betts, George Bouesein, Henry O'Neil, John H. Mann, John Donohue, James Barclay, William Welsh, Cornelius Callahan, Cornelius Cassidy, James H. Clark, Terence P. Smith, Charles Benich, Edward Kennedy, Bryan McMahon, William McGuire, William Moloney, John A. Towle, George S. Byrne, James McMemoney, J. A. Carolin, John Grady, Thomas Fox, Richard Enright, Cornelius Corson, Dennis Kane, Patrick Devereaux, Constantine Donohue, Patrick Sullivan and John Halloran, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars each, for extra services rendered to the Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and charge the same to the appropriations for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Avenue A, from Eighty-third to Eighty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one, three and five Jane-street, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Petition of property-owners to have Thomas-street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, the following resolution and ordinance:

Resolved, That Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except such portion of said street lying within the rail tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and thirty-nine Mercer-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-street be paved with Belgian pavement, where not already done, (except the space between the railroad tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to the North River, (except the space between the railroad tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place gas lamps in Fifty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Beekman-place, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by adding thereto, after the words "Belgian pavement," the following words: "And that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement, at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also at all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stone-block pavement, be laid or relaid.")

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Valentine Huf to lay a crosswalk opposite number two hundred and forty-one West Forty-first-street, at a point two hundred and seventy-five feet east of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Stacom moved that the said resolution be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, be rebuilt forthwith, without contract, under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, who is hereby authorized and directed to have the same done immediately.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Gibney, Hampson, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Pier number forty-eight, East River, foot of Clinton-street, be relaid, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have the work done immediately, under his supervision and direction, without contract.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Rielly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore W. Todd, Treasurer of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Second-avenue, for the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, ($547 95,) to enable him to pay assessment on the said property, including interest, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," being a petition of Henry Kloppenburg, for donation to pay assessment.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the salary of the Janitor of the building occupied by the Seventh Judicial District Court and Fourth Police District Court, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Petition of property owners to have gas mains laid in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

In connection therewith, the following resolution of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Report of Committee on Roads, of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolution relative to salaries of Clerks.

(In Board of Aldermen, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on yeas and nays adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.) [illegible]

(In Board of Aldermen, October [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, received from the Mayor, with his objections thereto.)

(In Board of Aldermen, November nine, on yeas and nays adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Councilman Brucks moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members present voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Therefore, under the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of number three hundred and ninety-eight Grand-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, rebuilt without contract, the same to be done under his direction and supervision.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number forty-nine Park-place, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the annexed bill of John Wildner, amounting to sixty-four dollars, for music furnished at the firework display on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be paid from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley.—23.

Report of the Committee on Belgian pavement, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, said resolution and ordinance amended by striking out the words "and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the roof and rooms over Jefferson Market to be properly repaired without delay, the same being in a very bad condition.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Whereas, Pier number sixty-one East River, near Stanton-street, is in a very dilapidated condition, requiring immediate attention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have said Pier (number sixty-one East River) rebuilt immediately, without contract, and under his supervision and direction.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said preamble and resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Prince-street, from the northwest to the southwest corner of Wooster-street, said crosswalk to be eight feet wide, the same to done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That pier foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Harlem River be rebuilt, and the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to have the work done immediately, under his direction, without contract.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Pier number forty East River rebuilt immediately, it being in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, to be done without contract, and under his direction.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Sisters of Mercy, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars, as a donation, to be applied by the said Sisters of Mercy in payment of assessment on their institution, corner of Mulberry and Houston streets, for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriations for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Rielly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered; also, in favor of Thomas Coman, President of the Board of Aldermen, and James A. Monaghan, President of the Board of Councilmen; also, John Stacom, late President of the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, for services rendered the Committees of the respective Boards, and for other services rendered ex officio, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or taken from any other appropriate account.

Councilman Stacom, by unanimous consent, moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WOOD, GERSHOM LITTELL and VICTOR F. KNAPP, composing firm of Wood & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the joint and separate estates of George W. Wood, Gershom Littell and Victor F. Knapp, composing firm of Wood & Co., of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts jointly and severally upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, New-York the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.
D. A. SCOTT,
No. 6 Law Building, Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] ABRAHAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GOTTHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Gottheimer, Alexander & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS J. VALENTINE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.
d2-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CARTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.
n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ULLNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Ullner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.
n25-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Eugene Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1868.
n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis Goodridge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. C. Anderson, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HASKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Haskell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Chapman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congess of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.
d9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. WINTER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry R. Winter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Cook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
n25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HARDY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis H. Hardy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for bankrupt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. n25-law3wW*

NO. 1,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEROME DENNIS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jerome Dennis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868.
UTLEY HARE, Assignee,
d9-law3wW* No. 55 Cliff-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN ROSENFELD, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Hermann Rosenfeld, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
d9-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d9-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WINTERNITZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and Samuel Winternitz, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FULLERTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Fullerton, of Union, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.
n25-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, able and willing; one an experienced cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork, waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; best reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy, or do light chamberwork and waiting; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., through the hall to the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SCOTCH Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and plain seamstress; does fine sewing and embroidery, or would act as chambermaid and seamstress; good references given. Call for two days at No. 88 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is an excellent maker of bread, cake, jellies, pastries and soups, and has first-class references from the first City families. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., one door from University-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person of good experience, who understands her business, as cook in a respectable private family; can cook all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 489 3d-av., corner 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as chambermaid and plain cook, or assist with washing and ironing if required; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid; can take full charge of it; is willing to do the fine ironing, and can do any kind of fine fluting; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call for one day at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady, trustworthy woman; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle, or take charge of grown children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; no objections to the country; refers to his present employer. Call or address DANIEL, private stable, No. 28 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED WOman, with three years' City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; is an excellent baker; can do the washing and ironing, meats and cookery in a small boarding-house; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; will take charge of the silver and dining-room, or will nurse and wait on a lady who boards; wages $10; excellent City reference. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman of long experience in the care of ladies and infants; would like to make engagements for a few months; has most unexceptionable City reference from doctors and ladies. Can be seen at her residence, No. 262 9th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman who, from long experience, is capable to take the entire care of an infant or one or two grown children; is a good sewer; superior reference. Apply at 58½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to the care of children or chamberwork if required; City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman and her daughter, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper; is a good cook and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 214 5th-st., near Bowery, in bakery.

WANTED.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to procure situations for two girls—one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 168 West 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to care children or do chamberwork; can do up ladies' fineries and French fluting; will go on moderate terms; has undoubted City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class professed cook; understands soups and desserts; good baker; will assist with washing; good reference. Apply at No. 362 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, to find situations for her servants—a French maid and sewing woman, laundress, cook and waiter, all of whom she can recommend. Call at No. 30 West 31st-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress, or as general servant, by a capable, industrious girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; respectful, neat and trusty; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; can sew; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has not lived out before; willing to take any instruction. Can be seen for two days at 442 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to assist in the care of grown children and to do plain sewing; would be useful; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 25th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A PROTESTANT woman, at her own house, or would go out by the day; is a good washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 206 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; good baker; good City references. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objections to go as laundress for the Winter; good reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO OUT BY the day or week to clean houses or to do washing, or any other work; good reference. Call at No. 267 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is very obliging; also kind and good to children; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and margin; best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address a note to No. 144 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, LAUNdress, or to do the work in a small family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 16 Jefferson-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress; has an excellent City reference. Can be seen at her employers, 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 262 West 27th-st.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to find situations for her servants, whom she can recommend; a French Protestant ladies' maid and seamstress, laundress, waitress, cook. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes and dressmaking, would engage by the day, week or month. Call during this week at No. 204 East 34th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress by a young woman; has some knowledge of dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to the care of growing children, or to go into the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 141 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in ladies' and children's washing; can do the best of fluting and polishing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 311 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine laundress, or would take a waitress' place; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; will assist with the washing, or do all the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 110 West 40th-st., over coach-house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is competent and obliging; no objection to assist with the washing; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soup, and all family cooking; good references. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; good reference. Call at No. 123 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 237 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK OR DO general housework in a private family by a young girl; is a first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 245 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would assist in chamberwork if necessary; three years' City reference. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING and assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 403 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 411 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress. Call at No. 38 Downing-st., third floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man, without incumbrance; understands the care of hot and green-house plants, grapes, fruit and vegetable garden; seven years' reference from last situation. Call or address J. H., at Henderson & Fleming's, 67 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; will be found honest, industrious, sober and reliable; can milk; best of City reference given. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or northeast corner 125th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at Hoover, Calhoun & Co.'s, No. 382 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN OF MANY years' experience, (a Scotchman,) a situation; has the best of City reference and thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen, or address D. T., at saddlery store No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; very best of City references; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is strictly sober and honest; would make himself useful to his employer; first-class references. Address S. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR janitor, or any way he can make himself useful; understands steam power and working machinery; has seven years' reference from one place. Address GEORGE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a reliable young man; thoroughly experienced in driving and in care of horses; good City reference; is obliging. Address M. C. or COACHMAN, No. 186 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good, steady, careful driver; can give a year's City reference from his last employer; is sober, honest and industrious. Address H. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; can come well recommended from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address A. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; can milk; very best of City reference. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man (Scotch) a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ABLE, RESPECTABLE single man, a situation as gardener, groom, driver, &c.; a good home in the country preferred. Call or address GARDENER, No. 63 New Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an experienced young man who has three years' first-class reference from last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City references. Address A. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife, the man as coachman, and can milk; the wife as good family cook; no encumbrance; good references. Address J. S. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging and can milk; good references from last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or goom; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of horses; good reference. Address W. M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER'S OR STOCK clerk's situation in a stock-broker's office by a man who has had twelve years' experience in Wall-st. Address F. L. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a young man acquainted with book-keeping by double entry; who is a good penman and a careful accountant, and who can come well recommended for good habits and moral character; no objection to a youth instructed at one of our commercial colleges. Apply by letter to L. & S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., all first-class recommended girls and women for good situations: American, English, Scotch, Irish, German and French ladies' maids, cooks, waitresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—AGENTS TO MAKE $5 AND $10 A day selling Blake's $1 Rocking Chair Springs. Call and see samples, or address A. M. BLAKE, care Libby House, No. 54 Warren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BROKER'S Office, just from school. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 27 Wall-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SIX SHOEMAKERS, AT NO. 20 Baxter-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant; tells names and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PERSONAL.

ERNANI.

THE HORN OF A DILEMMA.

NG YOUR HAT UPON IT.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

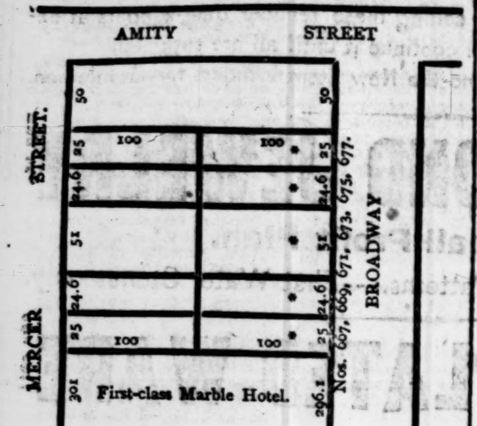
SALE IN PARTITION

BY ORDER OF THE

SUPREME COURT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, December 10th, 1868,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE

Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.

Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675 and 677 BROADWAY,

Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

A. S. Richards & Co., Auctioneers.

HEAVY GRAIN,
KIP,
CALF,
THICK
BOOTS AT AUCTION.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Also, a large assortment of SHOES.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."

COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, beside large and conveniently-arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 22.5x29.8, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at an appraised value.

ALSO.

Four-story building southwest corner Washington and Concord sts., 28.2x105, known as "Lyceum Hall." Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots:

2D-AV.—Two lots, east side, 25.2 feet south of 107th-st., each 25.2x100.

109TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 295 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100.11.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution, I will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 149 Wooster-st., one machine and table complete, three fountains, one large tub, two casks and contents, boxes, bottles, &c.

THOMAS CUSHING, City Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct15-lawto21jan.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

THURSDAY, DEC. 10,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

Two hundred and twelve lots at Tremont, Westchester County, known as the "Samuel Ryer Homestead," three miles from Macomb's Dam, five minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot and two blocks from horse railroad.

Maps and particulars hereafter.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

On the premises,

To close an estate,

FACTORY AND LAND AT NEWARK.

Two-story and attic brick building and lot, corner of Elm and Prospect sts., Newark, N. J. Lot 49.6 feet on Prospect-st. by 95 feet on Elm-st. Building 30x60 feet; very strong and substantial, having been erected for a jewelry manufactory; well lighted and situated for any business requiring good light; immediate possession given. Can be seen by applying to Mr. TUCKER, No. 155 Walnut-st., Newark. Sale peremptory—half on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11,

at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Salesroom:

PIKE-ST.—The substantial 2½-story brick house, and lot, No. 34 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts., 27 feet front and rear by about 88; lot 87 feet deep. The house has been recently painted, and is in splendid order.

Has all the modern improvements.

65TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, 166 feet west of 11th-av., each lot 25x½ block.

On the premises, is a two-story frame house, in good order.

Also, adjoining, a three-story and attic frame house, 25x34, in good order.

First floor now used as a pipe-factory; upper part rented to families.

In the rear is a one-story frame house, 16x30, all rented to families until May 1, 1869.

Half on mortgage.

126TH-ST.—Two fine lots, on north side, 370 feet west of 7th-av. boulevard, on grade and now used as a garden.

Ten new buildings, brick and stone, are now being erected between these lots and 8th-av.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 M., and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

CLARENCES, LANDAUS,
COACHES, PHAETONS,
DOG CARTS, BAROUCHES,
COUPES, WAGONS,
SLEIGHS.

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class Carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

GRAND SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

Clinton Hall Saleroom and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, at 7 o'clock—Messrs. Viti Brothers' special sale of selected works of art from the studios of Italy, comprising elegantly carved classical vases, groups, "The Sabines," "Three Graces," Verde de Prato statuary, ormolu gilt ornaments and figures, Etruscan and Grecian vases, "The Lotta Romana," "Dance of Venus," bisque figures and mantel vases, of designs never before exhibited. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition day and evening.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12—150 OIL-PAINTINGS, by Mr. Rossiter, comprising many views in the Highlands of the Hudson; Mr. Culverhouse, moonlight and candle-light effects; and Mr. Ream, Fruit. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

428 cases new crop Valencia Oranges.
100 bags Filberts, slightly stained.
52 cases new crop Bordeaux Prunes.
200 frails Sun Raisins.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
14 cases new crop Smyrna Figs.
800 boxes Valencia Raisins.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, &c., suitable for holiday presents.

AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Silver-plated ware and cutlery, by order of J. C. Barton, Assignee, including castor, tea and coffee sets, urns, waiter, ice pitchers, cake baskets, forks and spoons, epergnes, goblets, cups, &c.; also some imported articles.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT THE ARTISTS' SALES-ROOM, No. 80 Nassau-st., we will sell at auction a large and valuable collection of choice oil-paintings by eminent foreign and American artists, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. No. 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, &c.—The largest sale of the season will take place THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at R. SOMERVILLE'S Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, genteel household furniture, carpets, pianos, bedding, &c.; also, office and counting-house desks.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Infantry equipments,	
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes for Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies' and Children's class at 4 o'clock P. M.
Young Gentlemen's class at 7 o'clock P. M.
New classes are formed every week. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas L. Olden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

d2-law3wW*

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HEALTHFUL BOARD.—A PLEASANT home and a good table; food cooked so as to be at once delicious and digestible, under the superintendence of Miss JULIA COLMAN, Professor of the Philosophy of Food in the Dixon Institute, corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, whom please address or call upon. The attention of the literary and the sedentary specially invited.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required.

J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st.; fine rooms for a family on second floor; also one front hall room, third floor; house and table first-class.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House; superior suites of rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms with board in the first-class house No. 15 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a third story front room; also a back parlor. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—TILL MAY NEXT, NICELY FURnished (newly carpeted) English basement house, on 34th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in a private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel. Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board. Address W. S. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 30th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with restaurant or private table.

NO. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.—BASEMENT suitable for physician's office and other rooms to let.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

The sale of property in Broadway known as the Lafarge House, (having been thoroughly advertised in America and Europe,) will positively take place on the 10th day of December, and will be sold in parcels according to the party walls, which are 18 inches in thickness, dividing it in convenient parcels.

Diagrams of the property can be obtained at our office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Broadway—Lot, 25x200 feet, near Spring-st......	$150,000
Also,	
Broadway—26x200 feet, near Houston-st..........	150,000
Also,	
Broadway—Large corner property below Canal with three fronts..............	
Also,	
Grand-st.—22x96 feet, near Greene-st..............	31,000
Also,	
Greene-st.—30x100 feet, near Bleecker-st..........	110,000
Also,	
Canal, Centre and Walker sts.—Valuable Plot, with three fronts..............	85,000
Also,	
Grand-st.—25x107 feet, near Broadway..............	52,500
Also,	
Broome-st.—Valuable corner, west of Broadway.	55,000
Also,	
Thompson-st.—25x100 feet, near Bleecker-st.....	20,000

For further particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

For sale, in the lower part of the City, lease, good will and furniture of a good hotel; capacity for about 250 guests; fine location; price, $40,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

West 55th-st., three-story, high-stoop, b. stone..	$23,500
West 16th-st., three-story, high-stoop, brick.....	15,000
West 38th-st., three-story, high-stoop, brick.....	16,000
West 52d-st., four-story, high-stoop, brown stone	35,000
Madison-av., four-story, high-stoop, brown stone	41,000
Lexington-av., four-story, high-stoop, b. stone...	32,000
Harlem, three-story, high-stoop, brown stone....	11,500

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A large and valuable first-class building and lot in fee, on William-st., near Exchange-place; lot 24 feet front, 33 feet rear, by 150 feet deep; large rent-roll; will be sold below its value; terms to suit a purchaser; small amount of cash wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS, 50x½ the block, on north side of 126th-st., near the 7th-av. Boulevard, on grade and near a row of ten new houses, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY noon, Dec. 11, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON. A good chance for investment.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 161 LAUrens-st., near Houston-st., desirably located for investment; terms accommodating. Also, the desirable tenement property No. 1 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.; price $7,500; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRAble corner house, with stable, on 5th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL CONTAINING 27 rooms, on one of the best avenues in the City; will be sold cheap to a cash customer; price about $4,500. Address Post Office Box No. 2,773, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 109 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 20x120 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON PARK-AV., with a builder's lease. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, corner 41st-st. and 4th-av., or to ROGERS & BROWN, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SING SING.—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., within one-half of a mile of the station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, (filled in with brick,) containing two parlors, two dining-rooms and eleven sleeping-rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and attic; house is 45x35 feet, with an extension; is very substantially built and in perfect order throughout; there are about six acres of land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; large carriage-house and stable. The above is offered for sale with the new and elegant furniture, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x80 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 50x100. Apply on the premises.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 686 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 40 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV. ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable, to a private family only, and for two or three years, at $1,250 per month; horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, &c., for sale. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COAL.

THE BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Furnace and egg, $8 50; stove, $9; large nut, $8; screened and delivered from the old established yard No. 28 Canal-st. MARTIN WEITERAU.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD, No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY PONY, 13½ hands, 7 years old; trots inside of three minutes; a good worker. Also a bay pony, 13½ hands, 6 years old; a good worker—cheap. Call at No. 307 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE YOUNG HORSES, 7 years old, 16 hands; suitable for doctor's coupé, single truck, butcher or milk wagon; warranted perfect. Apply at stable, No. 165 1st-av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—MUST BE DISPOSED of, six large bay draft horses, 16 hands; from $40 to $125 each; also, a 15-hand sorrel mare, $65; all sound and kind. Apply at No. 422 West 13th-st.

A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR sale cheap. Inquire at No. 502 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following stores:

350 barrels Pork, prime mess or mess, two iron hoops.
500 barrels Flour.
12,000 pounds Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds Rice, in oak barrels, head lined.
420 pounds Peas, in barrels, full head lined.
2,000 pounds Hominy, in barrels, full head lined.
25,000 pounds Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,500 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds Coffee A Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 gallons Vinegar, in 22 gallon painted kegs.
10,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
15,000 pounds Salt, in barrels full head lined.
20,000 pounds Rio Green Coffee, in barrels, oak, full head lined.
5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in bags.
1,800 pounds Bacon, in tierces.
5,000 pounds Adamantine Candles.
1,000 pounds Lard, in 5 pound cans.
20 barrels Mackerel.
50 barrels Beef Tongues.
1,000 boxes Table Salt, in original packages.
5,000 pounds Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.
2,500 ¼ boxes Sardines.
24 dozen fine Pickles, pint bottles.
600 pounds Mustard, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Allspice, in ¼ pound cans.
800 pounds Cinnamon, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Cloves, in ¼ pound cans.
400 pounds Ginger, in ¼ pound cans.
500 pounds Chocolate, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Vermicelli, in 25 pound boxes.
800 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.
250 pounds Yeast Powder, in ¼ pound cans.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Beef, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Salmon, in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Smoked Halibut, in 100 pound boxes.
50 boxes Turkish Prunes.
100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.
50 dozen Lemon Extracts.
50 dozen Vanilla Extracts.
6,000 pounds Sugar-Cured Hams, in tierces.
300 pounds Sperm Candles, in 30 pound boxes.
2,500 pounds Assorted Crackers, in 25 pound boxes.
150 dozen cakes Toilet Soap.
240 cans Fresh Salmon, 1 or 2 pound cans.
2,000 pounds of English Breakfast Tea.
2,000 pounds of Oolong Tea.
2,000 pounds of Souchong Tea.

These stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., C. S., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, for work and materials for the Hudson River Improvement, between Troy and New-Baltimore, as follows:

1. For 32,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rubble Stone, delivered in the dikes, and leveled on top.
2. For 132,000 feet, more or less, of Piles, Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Spruce or Hackmatack; Piles to be not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, about 90,000 feet of them to be more than 25 feet long.
3. For Driving 130,000 feet of Piles, more or less.
4. For the Timber Work on 2,600 feet, more or less, of half dike.
5. For the Timber Work on 5,500 feet, more or less, of full dike.
6. For 10,000 pounds, more or less, of one-inch Wrought Iron Spike, without heads.
7. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for Stone, so much for running foot for Piles, for Driving, and for Timber Work.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form, and properly certified.

Specimens of Stone and Iron plans and specifications of Timber Work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Eng'rs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

THE QUARTER CENTURY ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, by immediately calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following Officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 21 Vesey-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 31 Madison-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.
1st, 2d and 3d—Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4th—Chas. Chamberlain, No. 169 South-st.
5th—Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6th—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7th—Thos. Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8th—John Endicott, No. 22 Charlton-st.
9th—Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10th—B. G. Coles, No. 10 Forsyth-st.
11th—Daniel D. Wright, No. 287 7th-st.
12th—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 5th-av.
13th—A. H. Brummell, No. 416 Grand-st.
14th—Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15th—Hon. F. A. Conkling, No. 77 East 10th-st.
16th—Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17th—Wm. Truslow, No. 69 2d-av.
18th—Adam W. Spies, No. 60 East 21st-st.
19th—Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 121 East 42d-st.
20th—H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.
21st—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 63 Lexington-av.
22d—A. M. Lyon, No. 20 Liberty-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.
STEWART BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, No. 10 West 10th-st.
J. COOPER LORD, No. 24 Gramercy-place.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.......................J. GRAU

EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success attained in the production of this most enjoyable opera, the Director begs to inform the public that its brilliant run will necessarily be interrupted at an early date, in order to bring out the most recent Parisian successes, several of which are included in the repertoire announced at the commencement of the season.

THIS, and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES. UNSURPASSED CAST.

EXQUISITE MISE EN SCENE.

ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECHERS, GABEL,

together with the entire strength of the COMPANY, COMPRISING 140 PERSONS.

Seats can be secured one week in advance at Peters', 198 B'way; Schirmer's, 701 B'way, and at the Theatre. After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.

In answer to numerous requests of the patrons of the matinee at the Theatre Francais, who were unable to attend last Saturday's matinee on account of the stormy weather, the Director begs to announce that the last matinee of "Genevieve de Brabant" will take place NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 12, when, for the accommodation of the public, seats in parquet and dress circle will be secured without extra charge. Admission to all parts, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Private boxes, (four seats,) $6. Proscenium, (five seats,) $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY, BY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THIS MATINEE, AT 2¼ O'CLOCK, THIS EVENING, AT 7¾ O'CLOCK,

IXION,
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
which must immediately be withdrawn for

A NEW BURLESQUE PRODUCTION, in which the Blonds of Britain will appear.

NOTE.—IXION must be immediately withdrawn, to make way for a new burlesque, therefore all intending to witness this greatest success of the season should at once secure their seats. Houses continue crowded. Throughout the day, at all hours, Com. Foote and Miss Nestelle, the smallest people in the universe; a host of living human phenomena.

THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, and 1,000,000 curiosities of Wood's Museum.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
KENNEDY'S
LAST NIGHT.

Songs of Burns and the Jacobites. Piano-forte, Miss Kennedy. Admission 50c. Commence at 8.

A LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, will be held in the

BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,

commencing Dec. 8, 1868.

Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODFORD

WILL DELIVER HIS ELOQUENT LECTURE, "CRETE AND THE CRETANS," FOR ST. PETER'S (Episcopal) SUNDAY SCHOOL, AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8 O'CLOCK.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

Have made great reduction in the prices of their

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT

RETAIL,

preparatory to removing to their

NEW STORE.

RETIRING

FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

OPEN THIS DAY.

THE NEW COLORS IN

DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

SCARFS AND TIES,

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS

AND

UNDERCLOTHING

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MISS M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,

Is desirous of closing out her

FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND PLUSH,

and will offer them at greatly reduced prices.

She has a number of CLOAKS
FROM $10 TO $20,

and a variety of FINE COLORED CLOTHS
TO BE SOLD BY THE YARD.

She would call the attention of the ladies to her

WALKING SUITS,
IN SILK AND WORSTED MATERIAL,

which are being sold very reasonable.

ALSO,
A FEW NOVELTIES
IN OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS.

CURTAINS,
LAMBREKINS,
FURNITURE,

NEWEST FRENCH STYLES IMPORTED and manufactured by OURSELVES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

Curtain Store No. 447, Furniture Store No. 661 } Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LACE CURTAINS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PARLOR, WORK AND FLOWER STANDS,
EASY AND FANCY CHAIRS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 661 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1, at retail.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c.

No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business, 1,189 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' ASTRAKHAN FURS AND ERMINE Furs, Velvet Bonnets, Children's Bonnets and Hats, for Holiday Gifts. Furs at reduced prices, Feathers, Velvets and Ribbons.

L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway.

MME. RALLINGS' GASLIGHT EXPOSItion of Evening Dresses and Bonnets, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868, at 10 A. M., No. 779 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 22d sts., a three or four story house, for a strictly genteel business purpose. Address, stating lowest terms for ten years, S. L. V., Box No. 4,128 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, A HANDsome furnished house, for which a liberal rent will be paid, between 20th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 218 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—LES BAVARDS.

H. L. BATEMAN.......................Lessee and Director

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GREAT ATTRACTION.

MLLE. TOSTEE

in a new role,
IRMA AND AUJAC
in their greatest creations.

After careful preparation, Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled

LES BAVARDS

will be presented with the following great cast:

ROLAND, a young nobleman.................Mlle. TOSTEE
SARMIENTO.................................Mr. DUCHESNE
CHRISTOVAL.................................Mr. FRANCOIS
TORRIBIO...LEDUC
BEATRIX.......................................Mlle. DUCLOS
INES...LAMBELE

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.

The performance will conclude with the Second act only of

BARBE-BLEUE.

MLLE. IRMA as..............................BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC..............................BARBE-BLEUE
MLLE. DE ROSA
IN A NEW BALLET.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, AT ONE.
FIRST MATINEE
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND THE ORIGINAL CAST.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOISTS:
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist;
MR. MARCO DUSCHNITZ, Basso;
together with the
CHORAL SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION, AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Overture, "Semiramis," (first time)................Catel
Motet No. I., "O God, When Thou Appearest,"
Motet No. II., "Have Mercy, O Lord,"
Motet No. III., "Glory, Honor, Praise and Power".............. } (first time)..Mozart
Concerto, Piano, G, Op. 58......................Beethoven
Psalm XXIII., Op. 132, (first time)...............Schubert
Symphony, No. I., B flat, Op. 38..................Schumann

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat........................SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,)
TWO DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:

At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......................................DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week of the splendid equestrian entree,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.
LAST WEEK OF CINDERELLA.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF HORSEMANSHIP, AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S COMPANION PICTURES, "HOME, SWEET HOME," and "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7, Jerome Thompson's latest picture,

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE,"

from sketches made in Minnesota last Summer, introducing new and original effects.

Parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery open DAY and EVENING.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The ninth annual exhibition of the works of the members of the Artists' Fund Society will open to the public on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, at Messrs. Miner & Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. until the day of sale. ADMISSION FREE.

VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY AND FAIR at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and DeKalb avs., will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, afternoon and evening. The friends of this charity, and the public generally, are earnestly invited to attend. Donations of any kind will be most gratefully received at the Institution.

By order of the Board,

A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Secretary.

NOONDAY LECTURES—EVERY DAY AT 12, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects this week: *Hereditary Influences; Men of Genius and Talent; How to Judge of Resemblances; Health, how to procure; National Traits; Success, how to attain, &c.* Seats 25 cents, 6 tickets for $1; open at 11½ o'clock, commence at 12 precisely. One ticket admits two ladies.

THIS DAY AND EVENING.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

FREE EXHIBITION of STATUARY & PAINTINGS.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

SECOND OF THE COURSE.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
Subject—"TRUE STATESMANSHIP."
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, at 8 o'clock,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
(6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,)

Tickets at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.

The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.

These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A Lecture will be delivered on

FINANCE AND THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY,

By A. H. ALMY, Esq.,

at the Jerome Theatre, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the Library, Astor-place, at the branch office, No. 49 Liberty-st., and at the door.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
A. B. CARPENTER,
JOHN RODGERS,
} Lecture Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (EASTERN BRANCH.)—A free lecture will be delivered at the rooms, No. 473 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. Subject—*Curious People.*

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS A. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are unrivaled. For quality of tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments are the first in America.

A NEW $650 PIANO-FORTE WILL BE sold for $400 cash; maker first-class. Address W. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

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100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $80 and upward.

Manufactured by

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

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Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.

A discount to the trade.

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Warehouse and Showrooms,

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ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 593 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 40 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY,

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.

MATINEE AT 1½. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. | NIGHT, AT 8.

The greatest of all living pantomimists,

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX....as..........................CLOWN

Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.

MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50. Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
of the

LANCASHIRE LASS,

which, despite the popularity it still retains, must be WITHDRAWN TO GIVE PLACE TO COMING NOVELTIES.

Mr. WALLACK respectfully announces the preparation of a series of those

LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD COMEDIES,

which have been for so many years associated with the name and reputation of

THIS THEATRE.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

will make his first appearance in twelve months, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The plays presented on this occasion will be the Petite Comedy (First time here) of

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,

and Planche's charming Comedy,

THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 15th—(First time in five years,) Morton's SPEED THE PLOUGH.

WEDNESDAY, 16th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

THURSDAY, 17th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The proprietor has pride and pleasure in announcing that this series will include that brilliant and delightful creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

No effort will be spared by the Manager in the perfection of cast, splendor, completeness and

HISTORIC ACCURACY

of this Revival, to elevate, as has ever been his aim, the Drama as a National branch of Art, and to carry the Spirit of the Play into the most minute details of Scenery and Costumes.

Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1.
When will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

Pronounced by the Press and public the

GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
OVERWHELMING AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE,
THE EMERALD RING.

THE PUBLIC AND PRESS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE PERFECT PRODUCTION OF THIS MOST PERFECT PLAY.

SATURDAY—AN EMERALD RING MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE UNQUESTIONED SUCCESS,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
WEDNESDAY—AS YOU LIKE IT.
THURSDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
SATURDAY—TWO farewell performances.
MONDAY—Return of the favorite Worrell Sisters.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of the never-equaled drama,
AFTER DARK.
Harry Macarthy, the great humorist and vocalist.
Robert Butler Ballet Troupe.
GRAND MATINEE every Saturday.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Change of time. Commences 7¾.

Brilliant success of the wonderful infant Tenor,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.

Revival of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera,
"ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER."
"ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER."

ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.
ILL TROVATORE, DE SOLLA, ILL TROVATORE.

Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as Piton and Grabuge.

THE GENS D'ARMS, a la GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT.

Eugene's burlesque African Ballet troupe in Divertissement, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

AFTER THE DARK-EE. AFTER THE DARK-EE.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER. ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.

The Grand Tower, Miserere Chorus, Castle by Moonlight.

Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled

BONE SQUASH DIABOLO,

and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SANTA CLAUS.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

GRAND OPENING OF THE MAGNIFICENT WINTER GARDEN, ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, when, for the first time in America, there will be a

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,

arranged in a novel and attractive manner, and at a large outlay, for the

SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

in connection with which Promenade Concerts, various Performances, Exhibition of Curiosities, &c., will be given.

NOTICE.—A few stalls to let for the sale of articles suitable for Christmas presents. Apply to

ROBERT SCHINDLER, Manager.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

LECTURES ON "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS," Before the "Burchard Literary Association," COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

For sale at

Messrs. Sheldon & Co's., No. 500 Broadway,
Messrs. Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway,
A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway,

And at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PROF. FROBISHER'S

READINGS,
FRIDAY EVENING,
ITTNER'S HALL, TREMONT.
Admission 50 cents.

SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE,

OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON 1868-69,
AT THE
CONSERVATORY HALL, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
Corner 14th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DEL HARMONIE,

NO. 38 CLINTON-PLACE.

Last Conference of Madame Olympe Audouard, "EGYPT,"

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Tickets, $1, at the door; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and F. W. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 24 pounds, $18.

Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, 75 cents.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 5 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City-Hall place.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 5 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

BANQUET TO GEN. GRANT.

The President Elect the Guest of the Union League Club.

Addresses by the President of the Club, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Others.

Last night Gen. GRANT was the guest of the members of the Union League Club. The banquet was given in the theatre of the Club House, and at 5:30 the table was served. Hon. JOHN JAY presided, at his right being seated the guest of the evening and at his left Admiral FARRAGUT. The following gentlemen were present:

John Jay, L. G. B. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, Francis Lieber, John A. Weeks, Gen. Cabot Ward, Frederick Schultz, A. T. Stewart, William H. Fogg, John F. Kensett, O. D. F. Grant, Jackson S. Schultz, William T. Blodgett, Joseph B. Bank, Henry Clews, George P. Bradford, C. L. Tiffany, Frederick Keuke, William Belden, John C. Hamilton, James Emmott, Charles P. Kirkland, L. B. Jewell, George Bliss, Jr., A. P. Mann, Saml. B. Ruggles, James H. Pinkney, Isaac H. Bailey, D. Van Nostrand, Frank G. Hone, Charles S. Smith, D. F. Appleton, Elliot C. Cowdin, Thomas N. Dale, J. J. Astor, W. M. Vermilye, Parker Handy, N. P. Bailey, Wm. H. Bridgman, Thomas Murphy, Levi P. Morton, B. H. Hutton, W. E. Dodge, Marshall O. Roberts, Richard Butler, William A. Fitzhugh, Peter Cooper, James A. Roosevelt, Isaac Sherman, S. G. Ward, A. A. Low, John A. Griswold, William E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph M. Fiske, John A. C. Gray, Leonard W. Jerome, T. G. Churchill, Geo. W. Blunt, D. C. Blodgett, W. J. Hoppin, Wm. Arton, Geo. B. Butler, John A. Hall, James Kelly, Wm. Scott, Edw. F. Davison, D. B. Eaton, Samuel White, Rufus F. Andrews, M. H. Grinnell, E. B. Wesley, Wm. Blake, A. H. Almy, Geo. Opdyke, Chauncey M. Depew, Chas. Dana, Henry Whitton, Cyrus W. Field, H. H. Rice, Chas. Butler, M. Snow, Geo. C. Magona, O. D. Snow, C. A. Arthur, Charles M. Griswold, W. H. Webb, C. E. Delmater, Henry E. Davies, Wm. H. Lee, S. Lathrop, S. H. Wales, J. Russell Young, B. Y. Pippey, Hiram Barney, Adrian Iselin, John Priestly, Charles Collins, Henry N. Butler, Cyrus Butler, E. N. Taylor, N. Doyle, George A. Fellows, W. H. Maxwell, Charles Benedict, C. A. Dana, J. Meredith Reed, J. Greer Pierson, R. H. McCurdy, Henry M. Taber, S. H. Van Allen, John Armstrong, I. E. Walraven, E. A. Wickes, C. D. Van Wagener, John Paine.

At 7 o'clock Hon. JOHN JAY called the company to order, and said: Our only regret, gentlemen, on this pleasant occasion is, that our hall does not accommodate 1,200 guests, that all our associates might share the pleasure we enjoy—[applause]—and this thought reminds us that we must be brief in the concluding ceremonies of our dinner, as the rest of the evening fairly belongs to the whole Club, who will be waiting to receive our guest. I give you, therefore, without further remark, the first regular toast, which, at home and abroad, by established custom, without regard to personal or party differences, Americans are accustomed to drink with respect:

"The President of the United States." [Applause.] This toast was drank standing.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN JAY.

THE CHAIRMAN: The relations of this Club, gentlemen, both during and since the war, with the army and the navy have been, as you well know, of the most intimate and friendly character. We have met again and again to welcome the chief of the army, his corps commanders and the gallant officers of his staff. [Applause.] To-night we are assembled to honor the chosen head of the American people. [Applause.] We meet at the close of a national campaign in which this Club, with no dissenting voice, fought under the banner that for months waved from our flag-staff of GRANT and COLFAX. We meet to rejoice over a victory as significant as those of Donaldson and Vicksburg, of Chattanooga and Appomattox. [Applause.] Noble and picturesque has been the past of our country from its varied settlement by the English and Hollanders, by Walloons from Belgium, Huguenots from France, Waldenses from the Italian Alps, and Protestant reformers from Germany and Switzerland, who laid deep the foundation of religious freedom and Christian civilization. Grand was our Revolution, with its Generals, its statesmen, its diplomats, and its noble people, calmly defying the power of Britain in a seven years' war, until they had established the independence of America, made a peace which in its boundaries and its national advantages excited the wonder of Europe, and ordained under WASHINGTON a Constitution that for its stability and its adaptability, is to-day the wonder of the world. [Applause.] Not less grand and picturesque is that last chapter of American history, which, together, we have assisted to write, in which slavery, despite the earnest sympathy of the aristocracy of Europe, vanishes amid the smoke of battle, and on whose most brilliant pages are inscribed the names of GRANT and FARRAGUT. [Great applause.] In that contest of systems rather than of sections we had to confront not alone the brave armies of the South, but the iron-clads of Mr. LAIRD sweeping our ships from the sea and transferring our commerce to British vessels, and the champions of oligarchy at every court of Europe, save that of our imperial friend, the great Emancipator of Russia. [Applause.] Each blow struck at the rebellion told also of its kindred system across the water, and, when slavery and Richmond fell, there was signed the death-warrant of European despotism. [Applause.] That remarkable chapter of war we are now rounding to a period of peace, after delays and obstacles which we care not to recall at this joyous festival. The vexed questions of the campaign have been settled, the contested policy of Congress has been approved, seven of our erring sisters have returned, or are on their way to rejoin the family circle, and the words spoken by SHERMAN and GRANT after the battle of Chattanooga are in course of verification, when he predicted for his friend the homage of millions, to whom he would secure a Government of law and order. [Applause.] Bringing, as he has frankly told us, and with Gen. GRANT's permission, I will quote his own words: "Bringing to the high office to which he has been elected the same energy, the same spirit, and the same will that he has given to the performance of all duties heretofore devolved upon him, with no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people, it will be his endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, and with the view of giving everywhere and to all quiet and protection." [Great applause.] Peace and universal prosperity its sequence, economy of administration lightening the burden of taxation, and constantly reducing the national debt. These are the national blessings that await us, and under President GRANT, the national dignity will be unimpaired by executive insolence towards the American people, or diplomatic servility at the Courts of Europe. [Great applause and cries of "Good!" "good."] While we may hear of wars and rumors of wars in Europe, the policy of our chosen President is stamped with the approval of the country, and his aspiration, which our Club now flashes forth in letters of living light is breathed from ocean to ocean—"Let us have peace." [Great applause.] In conclusion, let me express to our great guest, in the name of the Club, our heartiest and most cordial welcome, and reverently recall to his remembrance the words spoken to him by LINCOLN when presenting the commission of Lieutenant-General, which until then had been borne by no American but WASHINGTON: "As the country trusts you, so under God it will sustain you." I give you, gentlemen:

Our Guest, the General of the Army and the President elect. [Applause.]

Gen. GRANT, on rising was received with loud and long-continued applause. He said:

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE: It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to respond in appropriate language to the warmth of feeling with which this toast has been received. You all know how unaccustomed I am to public speaking. [Hearty laughter and applause.] How undesirable a talent I think it is to possess, how little good it generally does, [renewed laughter and cheers,] and how desirous I am to see more of our public men follow the good example which I believe, in this particular, if in no other, I have set them. [Tremendous applause.] I must, however, express my acknowledgments to the Union League of this City, as well as to the Union Leagues of other cities, for the great benefits they conferred upon the Government during the rebellion through which we have passed of late years. I wish to acknowledge their liberality toward myself and toward the soldiers serving against the rebellion, and to thank them for it.

Gen. GRANT's speech was followed with uproarious applause, which continued for several minutes.

Mr. RUGGLES proposed three cheers for the great reformer in public speaking, which were given with a will.

SPEECH OF MR. RUGGLES.

The CHAIRMAN—Fill your glasses, gentlemen, for the next toast, which will stir your blood like the sound of a trumpet, with the memories it recalls of Vicksburg and the Mississippi, New-Orleans and Mobile Bay. What story in history excels that famous passage of Forts Jackson and Phillips—with the unequal contest of wooden ships against the rebel ram—or what naval incident will live longer in history or romance than that of FARRAGUT in the maintop of the *Hartford*? He returns to us from the waters of Europe, where courts and people united to do him homage, and he has come to-day to join us in this tribute to Gen. GRANT. On your behalf, gentlemen, I offer him our welcome and our thanks. I give you: "Our Navy and its great Admiral." [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT said: Gentlemen of the Union League: I rise simply to return my thanks for the Navy of the United States, being its appropriate representative on this occasion. But for fear of trespassing upon the new doctrine laid down by the President elect of short speeches, [laughter and applause,] I will simply assure you that I not only feel grateful for your recollection of the Navy during the war as well as on the present occasion and the compliment you have paid it, but for the more solid benefits I have received at your hands. [A voice, "Solid good sense," and great enthusiasm.]

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you will please rise for the next toast, which will be drunk standing and in silence:

The memory of our heroic dead. Music, "America."

The Chairman announced the next toast, which was: "An honest Judiciary, the sheet anchor of our liberties," and called upon Judge CHARLES P. KIRKLAND to respond.

Judge KIRKLAND said that after the good example set by their honored guest he would not detain them more than one minute. Gen. GRANT had never made a better speech in his life than he had to-night. He had set an example to thousands of his fellow-citizens, which if they would follow they would do themselves vast credit, and the hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens who were compelled to listen to them the greatest possible favor. [Laughter and cheers.] It was a most obvious proposition that an upright judiciary was the sheet-anchor of our liberties, and he would not insult their distinguished guest and the intelligent gentlemen by whom he was surrounded by discussing that proposition. He would simply put it forth as the sentiment of the truly loyal Union League Club of New-York City so that the President elect might know that they regarded an upright judiciary as the sheet-anchor of our liberties. He had no doubt but that every gentleman present would second him in that. [Cheers.] The Chairman announced the next toast which was: "Our Country, 'Time's noblest offering is the last.'" Music—"Star Spangled Banner." Mr. CHOATE replied to this in his accustomed eloquent and happy manner.

Mr. PETER COOPER here entered the dining hall, and was received with cheers.

The Chairman then announced the next toast, which was, "The Congress of the United States; the Guardian of the People's Rights." Responded to by Hon. WM. E. DODGE.

Mr. DODGE briefly concluded as follows: Now that the war is over, we find that Congress is adapted to the circumstances of peace. When as the head of the Government there has been one who did not sympathize with the feelings of this Club, or with the loyal feelings of the country, but who did sympathize with the very spirit of the rebellion, Congress has been equal to the task of withstanding him. And now we have again to look to Congress in view of what has past at the recent election; the eyes of the loyal people of the country are looking to Congress to throw around our naturalization laws those safeguards that will in the future prevent those frauds which have deprived us in this State of the position which we ought to have occupied before the country, of casting our electoral vote for our guest. [Applause.] We believe that we shall not look to Congress in vain for this; and that in the four years that are before us, we shall see the three branches of our Government, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, moving on together harmoniously to the glory and enlargement of our country, and to the honor of the American Congress throughout the world. [Applause.]

The Chairman then announced the toast, "The State of New-York," which was responded to by Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD in eloquent terms. He reviewed the wonderful progress of the Empire State, and spoke in glowing terms of her promised future, and concluded with this tribute to the worth of her merchant princes. We take pride, Sir, in the institutions of the City of New-York—in its halls of science and its seats of learning. We take special pride in seeing the evidences of luxury and refinement which are evinced in these endless streets of yours. We take special pride, Sir, in the merchant-princes of the City of New-York, [applause]—men who started in the pathway of life with no power to propel them save the God given intellect which is bestowed upon them; added to which is industry, energy, and integrity. And when we find them as successful as they have been, gathering to themselves estates which even the accumulations of those in the Old World who have inherited their fortunes, having carved their own way, and having achieved those fortunes, dispensing it with a liberality of which the men of the Old World know nothing. We have a right to take pride in them, and to point to them as illustrations of the beneficent working of the institutions of the country. [Applause.] In all these things throughout the State we have a right to mingle our congratulation with the citizens of this Metropolis. And, Sir, in reviewing the immediate past, there is but one regret, and that is, that from this great Metropolis—this seat of wealth, and enterprise, and liberality, and patriotism—through the combination of fraud, the State of New-York has been obliged to take its place by the side of Kentucky, instead of having its voice go forth in the elevation of our honored guest to the position of President of the United States. [Applause.]

The Chairman announced the ninth toast: "The Union Press." Music, "O sole piu ratto." Responded to by Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

Mr. DANA, in response to numerous calls, said that he certainly should not presume to rise, notwithstanding the kind calls which had been made, but that he found on the list of toasts immediately after the name of the Union press the words, "*O sole piu ratto.*" These were Italian words, which being translated into English meant, "O! most rapid Sun." (Laughter and applause.) Looking around upon that brilliant company assembled in the City of New-York, his mind was carried back to a scene which it was his fortune to witness five years and eight months ago. It was in the midst of that great and memorable Vicksburg campaign—a campaign which in brilliancy of conception and splendor of execution was never outdone by any great master of the warring art, [cheers,] when it was my happy fortune to be present with the Army of the Tennessee. He remembered distinctly the night of the 1st of May, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson, a successful battle, had been fought the day before, and the army had been working and marching all that day, and had arrived early that evening at the north fork of the Bayou Pierre, where it had been compelled to halt and wait during the night for the bridge to be repaired. It was a cool May night; the army was encamped in the spacious plantations around; and as he lay down to sleep, his head upon his saddle, a little after midnight, he cast his eyes around, and the man who lay next to him, and with no blanket to cover him, was the General-in-Chief of that army. [Cheers.] Other Generals had tents and every comfort, but that great soldier had gone into the campaign without a horse or the least attempt at anything to protect him against the weather. As he saw him laying on the grass, he felt instinctively within him that that man had been born to greater destinies than he had yet conceived. [Cheers.] The result had amply fulfilled that intuition, and he believed that when the history of the country came to be written, in future ages, there would be two names which would stand far above all others in the record of its greatness—one was the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON and the other was the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Cheers.]

The Chairman then gave as the last toast of the evening, "The wife of the President elect, and the loyal women of our land," which was responded to in a very humorous and entertaining speech by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq.

Personal.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in this City yesterday, were as follows: Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Hon. C. B. Holt, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. T. F. Randolph, Governor-elect of New-Jersey, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, is at the Everett House. Hon. John D. Stranaton, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Commander White, U. S. N., and Hon. A. E. Barbour, of Ohio, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. Ivers Lewis, of St. Louis, and Hon. W. M. Freeman, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. C. C. Cheney, of Chicago, and Hon. S. Chamberlain, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE BY DR. DOWLING.—Last evening Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, delivered a lecture before the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Varick-street rooms. The subject of the lecture was "Onward, or Progress and Principle," and was full of interest. The spirit of this age, the reverend gentleman said, was progressive; indeed, fast in everything, but unfortunately without any regard for principle. Human progress, in its highest form, requires prudence, decision and energy, untiring industry and perseverance. The close of the lecture was a fervent appeal to young men to press onward to goodness and greatness on earth, and a blissful reward in Heaven. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. DOWLING, at the close of the discourse.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn was directed to enforce the law with reference to cellars in that city after the 1st prox. The Attorney was instructed to revise the statutes of the Board regarding the manufacture of gas in the Metropolitan District. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported 350 deaths, 349 births and 165 marriages in New-York, and 108 deaths in Brooklyn, during the week ending on Saturday last.

WEDDING OF MISS JULIA K. FISH.—The marriage took place yesterday of Miss JULIA KEAN FISH, daughter of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, to Col. F. BENJAMIN, of the regular army, a Professor at West Point. The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock at the residence of Mr. FISH, corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue. The company was very numerous, and the floral decorations of the handsome parlors very tasteful. Most noticeable among the guests were Gen. GRANT and Bishop DUNHEDDER, of New-Zealand, the latter in full canonicals. A reception took place after the nuptial tie, garnished by a lunch, and during the afternoon the wedded pair departed on a bridal tour.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, thirteen cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were tried, and three licenses revoked. Four cases were adjourned and three dismissed. Twenty-six new licenses were granted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

FIRE IN BROADWAY THIS MORNING.—At 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of the premises No. 505 Broadway, occupied by the Florence Sewing Machine Company. The flames were extinguished by the Insurance Patrol and Engine Company No. 13, with a damage of $100; insured.

LECTURE ON "CURIOSITY."—This evening at the Cooper Institute, JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on "Curiousity," for the benefit of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—The President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, Mr. WILLIAM H. TALCOTT, died yesterday morning, in the 60th year of his age, at his residence in Jersey City. The deceased had been, at the time of his death, connected with the Morris Canal for a period of twenty-three years, having been engaged as an engineer in 1845. During his connection with the company the business of the canal had largely increased, and was at the time of his death larger than ever before. Mr. TALCOTT was a skilled engineer, and had produced many remarkable inventions. The system of inclined planes, now in use upon the Morris Canal, was of his own invention and was constructed under his direction. He was a director of the Second National Bank, and also of the Provident Savings Institution of Jersey City.

THE MEADOWS FLOODED.—The high tide of Monday evening overflowed the meadows, and portions of the plank-road to Bergen, to the depth of several feet. The plank-road ought to be raised at least three feet higher to bring it on a level with Washington-street.

BREACH OF CITY ORDINANCE.—A man named JOHN HOGG was fined $5 yesterday morning by Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, for having driven a sleigh on the sidewalk near Van Vorst-street.

The Hill Tragedy—Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell in Court.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 8.

True to their sensation-loving reputation, the court-room of the Quarter Sessions was, yesterday, crowded to its utmost capacity with that *olla podrida* of humanity that can only be found where those scenes are enacted upon which the better and Mrs. TWITCHELL were brought before the Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. They sat together in the prisoners' dock, gazed at by hundreds of eyes, whose owners pushed and jostled each other unmercifully in their endeavors to take an uninterrupted stare. TWITCHELL, in the same clothing in which he appeared at the Coroner's inquest, was evidently struggling hard to keep within himself the nervousness and agitation which would come to the surface and express themselves.

The hundreds of eyes that examined him from head to foot seemed trying to peer through him and read his feelings, to solve whether the pale, care-worn, anxious look was merely the result of prison discipline, or the more terrible workings of a guilty conscience harrassed by the remembrance of the scene in the sitting-room of Mrs. HILL's house, and fearing the mandate of "blood for blood." The reddened face, which was seen at the arrest and at the inquest, has been sadly thinned and paled, and few friends, not having known him well, would now scarcely recognize him.

Mrs. TWITCHELL was closely veiled, and during the proceedings of the Court kept her face buried in her handkerchief, unwilling to expose it to the morbid curiosity of the throng of people about her. To the whispered words of her husband, who several times quietly addressed her, she made no reply. Utter grief at her terrible position, suspected as the murderess of her mother, seemed to have quite driven from her any anxiety for what occurred about her. When she rose to leave the court-room, in arranging her veil, those nearest the dock caught a glimpse of her face and criticised her appearance. Some expressed their suspicion that the red and swollen eyes betokened many a night of sleeplessness, when, in tears, she had sought to drive the scene of murder from her memory, and expiate the sin of having shed a mother's blood.

Others more lenient in their views, attributed her evident indisposition to the natural sorrow any human being must naturally experience under such circumstances. When the officers proceeded to remove them from the Court the crowd pushed forward to the aisles, and as they walked to the carriage many and varied were the comments expressed. Here a mild-eyed old man pitied them both, and close behind him a blear-eyed youngster uttered a coarse oath, coupled with a desire to see them hung on the spot. They were rapidly pushed into the carriage and as rapidly driven away, the sensationists left awaiting a new "scene."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties easier at 74¼

Railway Shares dull.

Erie flat..........25¾

Illinois..........98¾

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 8—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.

Middling Orleans..........11⅛d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar quiet, both on the spot and to arrive. Tallow, 50s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Bourse closed dull last night. Rentes, 70f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 8—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Cotton heavy, both on the spot and to arrive. Low Middlings, to arrive, 121f. ⅌ cwt.; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 127f.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8—2 P. M.

Consols for money steady at 92¼; for the account declined to 92⅛.

United States Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Railway Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 8—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is easier; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is heavy.

Corn is easier but not quotably lower. Oats have declined to 3s. 7d. Lard is firmer at 66s. Petroleum is firmer but not higher. Linseed Oil is flat and prices unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅛ for account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¼.

Railroad shares firmer and higher. Eries, 26; Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.@10¾d.

Middling Orleans..........11d.@11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Western Flour closed quiet and steady at 26s 6d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef closed dull. Other articles in the Provision market unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed firm: Refined, 1s. 6d.; Spirits, 8d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8—5 P. M.

Spirits Turpentine closed at 28s. 3d. Oils and Linseed unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Exchange on New-York easy at 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount buying, and 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6@$7 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 16 for No. 2, and $1 24@$1 27 for No. 1. CORN—Old nominal at 80c.; New quiet at 51¼c.@52¾c.; Kiln-dried 60c. for No. 2; 59c.@59½c. for Rejected. OATS firmer, at ¼c.@½c. advance; sales at 49c.@49½c. for No. 2, and 46½c. for rejected. RYE quiet at $1 15 for No. 1 and $1 14 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY firmer at $1 61@$1 63 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 94c. for Free. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $23 50@$24, cash, and $23, seller January, and $23 50, seller February. GREEN SHOULDERS firm at 8¼c. GREEN HAMS, 11c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, seller January, 12¼c. LARD active, at 14¼c.@14½c. for cash and future delivery. DRESSED HOGS active at an advance of 25c.; sales at $9 25@$9 75. CATTLE quiet at $4 60@$5 62½, for packing; $6 for good smooth Steers; Choice shipping are nominal at $7. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 20c.@25c.; Fair to Good, $7 50@$8; Prime to Choice, $8 10@$8 30. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON ¼c. better; Middlings, 22¼c.; sales, 5,750 bales; receipts, 3,291 bales. Gold, 35¼. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 145¾@146¼; Bank, 146¾@147; New-York sight, ¼@½ discount. FLOUR higher for low grades; Superfine, $7; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8. CORN, 78c.@80c. OATS steady at 62c. BRAN firm at $1 20. HAY—Choice scarce at $23@$25. MESS PORK scarce and higher at $26 75@$27. BACON scarce and higher; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. LARD firm; Tierce, 16¾c.@17¼c. SUGAR firm; Common, 8¼c.; Prime, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clarified, 12¼c.@12½c. MOLASSES firm; strictly prime, 59c.@60c. WHISKY firm; $1 02½@$1 05. COFFEE firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON quiet at 24½c.@25½c. No. 1 QUERCITRON BARK steady at $42 50 ⅌ ton. FLOUR dull and in extremely limited demand: Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13; WHEAT dull and drooping; Fair and Good Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 10@$2 12. RYE, $1 52@$1 54. CORN is arriving freely; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 95c.@$1; Old do., $1 21@$1 23. OATS steady at 67c.@72c. for Western; 55c.@65c. for State and Southern. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 29¾c. COFFEE dull; Rio, 13¾c.@16¾c., gold. MOLASSES and SUGAR inactive. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $26@$26 50. LARD, 14¼c.@15¼c. WHISKY, $1 04@$1 06.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Flour, 4,500 bbls. FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 49; 3,000 bushels White Canada at $2 05. CORN, shade easier; sales 14,000 bushels No. 1 old Western at $1 01. OATS better; sales eight cars Western at 65c.@65½c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY in better demand; sales 800 bushels Canada at $1 95; 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms, and 300 bushels at $2. PORK firmer at $25 for heavy. LARD higher at 16c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal. DRESSED HOGS quiet; sales 200 at $10 20@$10 25, averaging 240 ℔s.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR dull. GRAIN dull and unchanged. COTTON firmer, at 22½c. for Middling. WHISKY dull at 98c. DRESSED HOGS buoyant at $10@$10 25; higher prices were asked. MESS PORK, $24; held later at $24 50. BULK MEATS firm; the demand was small; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. GREEN MEATS advanced to 8¼c.@11¼c.@13c., for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. LARD held at 14½c.@14¾c. for prime steam, and 15¼c.@15¾c. for kettle, with no buyers. BACON—Clear Sides are in good demand; 90 hhds. sold at 15¼c., closing at 16c. and nominal. Gold, 135¼. Exchange dull. Money close.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT is held firmly; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; Choice White Canada, $2 25@$2 30. CORN quiet; small sales at $1 04. OATS held at 68c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2@$2 05 for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 55c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON dull at 23½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; holders firm. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and lower; New White, 85c.@90c.; Choice, 94c.@95c. OATS firm at 70c.@72c. RYE dull and [illegible]. PORK dull at $28 50. BACON scarce and little doing. Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, [illegible]. LARD firm at [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

TOBACCO—Sales 96 hhds. COTTON, 22c. LIVE HOGS active at $9@$9 50 gross. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@[illegible]. WHEAT, $1 [illegible]. CORN, [illegible]. OATS, 50c. RYE, $1 [illegible]. MESS PORK, $25. LARD, 15c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@14c. WHISKY firm at 98c.@$1.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR more active, but prices are unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 15¼ for No. 1 and $1 10 for No. 2. OATS firm at 48c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 65c. for New. RYE and BARLEY nominal and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 869 head; there was a better feeling in the market and prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔.; sales of Extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $11@$12; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10,913 head; there is a fair demand for good lots, and prices range from $1 25@$4 75 ⅌ head.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $2 08; White Michigan, $1 89@$1 97; Amber, $1 81; No. 2 Red, $1 71. Corn steady; Old No. 1, 86c.; New, 71c. OATS advancing; sales of No. 1 at 50c. RYE steady at $1 30 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet. Dressed HOGS, $9 12½@$9 50.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON quiet and nominally 22½c.; receipts, 1,279 bales; exports, 454 bales. FLOUR, $5 50@$12. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 65c. MESS PORK, $24. LARD, 16c.@17c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON—Sales, 1,000 bales; Middlings at 22½c.@22¾c.; market firm; receipts, 10,857 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak at 42c. RESIN dull at $1 80@$4 75. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 10. COTTON dull at 21½c.@22c. for Middlings.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON opened quiet and closed firmer; sales 400 bales; Middlings at 22½c.; receipts, 1,452 bales; exports coastwise, 1,398 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, Third Issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 135⅝.

[Advertisement.]

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. GRANT has created a sensation by appearing under a new silk hat of the most approved pattern, and KNOX, the veritable glass of fashion, is stirring up excitement by distributing his silken circulars by thousands daily. The influence which emanates from No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is felt in all quarters.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cuba	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

China	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Atalanta	Dec. 12	New-York	London.
Smidt	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	Dec. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 10	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:15 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 8—*In steamship Borussia, for Southampton and Hamburg*—O. Connollen, Jacob Neukomm, Wm. Atchinson and lady, Miss A. Baumgartner, John Fisch, Chas. Palm, C. Bruck and lady, N. Peterson, Mrs. Theodore Smith, G. F. Wolff, W. Bechstein, Edward Truele, Julius Welsch and lady, F. Corn, Hy. Hortsmann, Mrs. B. Brown, Wm. Lautenschlaeger, H. Froehlich, Gottlieb Landgarf, Peter Berlinng, Hy. Karstens, Charles Henrich, John Denig, John Dumersig, R. Hauswirth, Lutje Ott, Louis Scheier, Thadaus Thomain, Johann Barnwark, Adolf Breimann, E. Lehmann and wife, Charles Greenwoods.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 8—*In steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg*—Jos. Boll, T. Martens, J. Michaelis, L. Michaelis, H. H. Karstens, J. B. Hirsch and wife, A. Becker, Conrad Becker, B. Deuss, E. Jacobs, wife and 4 children, B. Josephson, Bertha Josephson and daughter, M. Traun, Lieut. E. Bagel, Mrs. Marie Slangard, Rev. C. J. von de Smissen, wife and two daughters, Bertha Mannhardt, Mathilde Ploog, J. Hausmeister, Hugo Sturm, J. Palme, Marie Augustin, Christine Frantz, J. Schafer, Charlotte Spitse and child, Gustav Jacobstal, Catharina Wilde, Otto Magenan, Pauline Kerger, E. W. Lesser, L. Blank, William Behrendt, Jos. Pallmer, N. Mickenfelder, Dr. Moritz von Managetta, Mr. Lerchenfeld, A. Holtz, Capt. H. O. Borstell, F. W. Farnharm, Geo. B. Walis, E. C. Spalding, Antoni Francis, J. Prussing, Dr. Rob. Spitzbarth and wife, J. Rupprecht, C. Hausmann, Antonie Hausmann, Carl Paulson, Carl Philippsen, Marie Eisinger, Sophie Eisinger, P. H. Freudenthal, B. Meyer, wife and 2 children, Catharina Gimpel, Johanna Dencks, H. Goldstein, Valeria Steinmann, Aloise Levy, wife and 3 children, Gertrude Meyer, Salome Fritz, Alex. Bergholz, Carl Richter, Samuel Bertschy, S. Lower, G. Mensohn and wife, L. Heusner, E. Heiligenstein, C. Rodger, Capt. C. Hansen, Simon Hirschback, J. Eichberg, J. A. Eximer, S. Jacobl.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Hon. John M. Smith and wife, B. Stanton and wife, A. Stanton and wife, L. R. Cohn, J. L. Gillis, G. L. Whittemore, N. J. Fane, G. Shindle, Charles H. Shaw, Anson Rogers, Mrs. C. Barker, Edward Mahan, W. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Babcock, O. G. Robinson, wife and servant, John L. Wade, Capt. G. W. Shaw, Mrs. E. Carpenter, H. Litchfield, Mrs. A. M. Manchester, Mrs. C. O. Wardwell and servant, Capt. J. M. Fraley, U. S. N.; M. Cellerback, Henry Mackay, P. O. Braik, Carter Tevis, F. Cutting, wife, infant and nurse, Ben. Douglas, A. J. Moore, B. Valdiviso, J. Ondriess, B. Mitrey Verdu and wife, R. H. Best, John Borphy, Louis Anthony, T. Lapham, J. W. Lysle, wife and 5 children, B. L. King, Wm. J. Pequitt, Jno. Kelley, wife and infant, Isaac Neumacher and boy, Jno Fries, Jas. Shahl, J. E. Batcheider, wife and 2 infants, G. Carman, Frank Bonna, W. Hopie, John M. Cassin, E. G. Bingham, F. Hines, E. Roop, S. B. Gray, E. Johnston and boy, Samuel Mitchell, B. Cline, Jas. H. Bowen, W. H. Woolf, Chas. Hansed, Samuel F. Smith, Chas. Patten, wife and infant, Jas. Bloom, Mrs. J. G. Cleveland, Jno. S. Hubbell, R. W. Benn, Miss S. M. Fenton and child, D. Kuck, F. H. Cook, D. Moquet, J. A. Laper, F. Dudley, Juan Melander, Capt. J. Borqua, and 185 others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets...... 4 32 | Moon rises... 2 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 54 | Gov. Island. 4 39 | Hell Gate .. 6 01

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; F. Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Brigs Rocky Glen, Wallace, Nuevitas, W. Ray; H. G. Berry, Colson, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Harvard, (Br.,) Cox, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Schooners Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; J. Paine, Rich, Philadelphia, Crowell & Paine; Martin, Harding, Wood's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg via Southampton Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable winds and misty weather the entire passage. Dec. 3, lat. 47 20, lon. 51 12, passed a very large iceberg.

Steamship Rising Star, King, Aspinwall 8 ds., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Dec. 1, 5:30 A. M., lat. 12 23, lon. 76 8, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; 4th, 7 P. M., lat. 26 48, lon. 74 28, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, via Gonaives Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Nov. 30, off Crooked Island, spoke schr. Fawn, from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 5 ds. out; brig Aerolite sailed for Boston Nov. 23.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage. No date, lat. 29 52, lon. 79 52, passed a schooner showing blue signal, with white letter S in the centre.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Has had heavy gales for the last 4 days.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philipps & Brown.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 1, during the heavy easterly gale, lost anchors and chains in the Lower Bay.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Salt Key, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Jed Frye & Co. Has had strong northerly winds almost the entire passage, and was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 3, off Hatteras, saw bark Lord Baltimore, bound N.

Brig Annie, (of St. John's, N. F.,) McDonald, Cockburn Harbor, T. I., with salt to Geo. H. Brewer. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. W. winds.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Price, Galveston Nov. 1, with cotton, &c., for Boston, and proceeded via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Havana 12 ds., with fruit to Dolinez & Potter. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds. Dec. 7, a few miles S. of Cape Henlopen, saw a schooner go ashore; could not ascertain her name. Brig Jane was loading at Cape Haytien for Boston via Port-au-Prince; brig Goldfinch, for Boston direct.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, (of Providence,) Taylor, Philadelphia via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 6, with coal for Providence. Dec. 7, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, during which narrowly escaped going ashore on the Romer; carried away fore and maintopmasts, mainmast-head and jibboom, and lost an entire suit of sails; was towed to the City by the steamer U. S. Grant.

Schr. Julia D., (of Turk's Island,) Thompson, Port-au-Platte 22 ds., with tobacco, fustic, &c., and 2 passengers to Eggers & Heinlein. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage, and been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sept. 16, on the passage out, N. Wilson, seaman, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Newton, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had strong northerly gales almost the whole passage.

Schr. Richard Hill, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Para 30 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Everett—vessel to Bryan & Peare. Has been 20 ds. N. of lat. 29, with heavy gales from N. N. W. and N. N. E.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Moorehead City, with naval stores, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. James Young, Wilson, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Leila, Foss, Savannah Nov. 24, with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, Machias.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind fresh W., clear.

Below.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Cardenas Nov. 18, with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince Nov. 14, with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.—Both by pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.

Brig Eclipse; also one ship, two barks, three brigs and one schooner, anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Cora Etta, and one ship, two barks, one brig and two schooners, anchored in the Lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships Borussia, for Hamburg; Hatteras, for Richmond; ship Villafranca, for London, (from Quarantine.) Bark Sarah Payson, for St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8—Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York; bark Harvest, Liverpool; brig Rosita, for Barcelona; schr. R. Caldwell, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 8—9 A. M.—Passing by, steamship Franconia, from New-York for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. D. A. Chamberlain, of Absecom, from Chincoteague, with oysters, went ashore off the Highlands at about 12 o'clock on the 7th.

There is a large ship ashore at Jones' Inlet, L. I., name unknown.

The schr. R. S. Dondon went ashore on Deal Beach, three miles south of Long Branch. No particulars.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The following marine disasters occurred during the easterly gale of last night: The schr. Helen Mar, with a cargo of coal, which put into South Yarmouth, Mass., for a harbor, parted her chains and went ashore. The vessel remains tight, and will probably come off after discharging.

The British ship Isabella Thompson, from Boston, of and for Clare, N. S., parted her chains in Gloucester harbor, and went ashore on Rocky Neck.

The schr. Cygnet, of Addison, Me., Capt. Farnsworth, also went ashore at Gloucester, and became a total wreck; about 20 bbls. of flour only were saved from the cargo.

The schr. George Brooks, of Portland, parted her chains in Gloucester harbor, and went ashore on the sand beach, where she remains, full of water. The crews of the above vessels are all safe.

The schr. E. L. Hammond, Capt. Lawrence, from New-York for Saugus, with corn, went ashore on Chelsea Beach during the gale of Monday night. She remains tight, and will soon be got off without much damage.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 28, brig Bogota, Ross, from New-York; 20th, schr. Grapeshot, Davis, from New-York; 25th, steamship Rising Star, King, from New-York; 29th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, from New-York. Sld. Nov. 21, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, for New-York; 25th, bark Pleiades, Packards, for Pensacola; 26th, brig Bogota, Ross, for New-York.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 20, bark R. Murray, Jr., for New-York, ldg.; brigs Ladore, for Boston, do.; B. Ingenac, for New-York, do.; Sarah, (Br.,) for Marseilles; Vanline, for Havre.

At Port-au-Platte, Nov. 5, schr. Triton, for New-York, loading.

At Ponce, P. R., Nov. 20, schr. S. C. Young, for Boston, loading.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Dec. 8.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, from New-York Nov. 28, arrived at this port to-day, on her way to Havre.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The steamship Austrian, Capt. Wylie, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Nov. 28, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—The steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1:30 P. M. yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The bark North Briton, from Quebec for Southampton, has been wrecked off Mount's Bay. Six of the crew were lost.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,

ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR

IMPORTATIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

HOLIDAY FANCY ARTICLES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,

ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR

IMPORTATIONS OF

Bronze and Bronze and Gilt,

Fancy and Grotesque Articles from

VIENNA.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,

NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON,

NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO,

Have on hand a large and choice collection of the best brands of the above Wines. The excellent reputation enjoyed by California Wines in the Atlantic States is due to our efforts to give to the people only good and pure wines. Our house is the only one that has been OFFICIALLY INDORSED by the ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA VINTNERS, and also by the UNITED STATES SENATORS, GOVERNORS, and other PROMINENT MEN having a personal knowledge of us and our method of doing business. For the approaching Holiday Season no more acceptable present can be given than a case of our Wines. Securely packed for transportation, it costs but $12—which is not more than half the cost of a Foreign Wine of as good quality. Address orders to either of our offices, and they will receive prompt attention.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR your wife, son or daughter, is the New Society Game, "Silver Chimes," which is fast being substituted for Croquet, both in Europe and in this country. It is the most beautiful game ever produced. They can be procured of KIRBY & CO., 633 Broadway.

$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:

——, 60,607, 60,608, 60,609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

1,967, 12,109, 20,294, 20,295, 20,296, 23,185, 23,186,
23,187, 32,860, 33,680, 34,122, 38,454, 38,457, 38,458,
38,459, 38,461, 39,991, 39,992, 44,026, 54,789, 55,861,
57,728, 58,153, 58,154, 58,155, 58,156, 58,157, 58,158,
58,159, 59,357, 62,082, 64,030, 62,110, 62,111, 63,698,
64,232, 69,070, 69,071, 69,035, 70,540, 70,789, 74,656,
74,657, 74,658, 74,659, 74,663, 74,664, 74,665, 74,666,
79,653, 80,612, 80,988, 83,765, 84,620, 84,621, 84,622,
86,025, 86,408, 88,089, 88,090, 88,091, 88,093, 90,185,
90,192, 90,193, 94,440, 100,894, 103,250, 103,277, 103,378,
106,603, 117,555.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUY YOUR SILVERWARE

From the Manufacturers,

FORD & TUPPER,

No. 69 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Having inaugurated the system of selling these reliable time-keepers at extremely low prices, we shall continue it until all are supplied. Ladies' Watches in great variety, and the New Stem Winders for Gentlemen.

FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY

On the Small Profit Plan.

No Old Stock.---All New Patterns.---First Water Stones only.

GORHAM PLATED WARE

With all the merits of Solid Silver, at less than one-third the price.

HOWARD & CO.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 619 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

565 & 567 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT OF

NICKLE SILVER

AND FINE

WHITE METAL

ELECTRO PLATED

TABLE WARE

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

THEM BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S

SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING

At Actual Cost.

Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO

SAVE 20 PER CENT.

FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 686 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CURTAINS

AND DECORATIONS,

For Parlors, Reception-Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,

OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

Table and Piano Covers.

WINDOW SHADES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.

REDFIELD & RICE,

NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,

MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required. NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,

No. 686 BROADWAY,

NEAR 4TH-ST.,

Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over

$150,000,

At an Immense Sacrifice!

To Close the Business.

Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason.

JOHN MEEKS, JR.

FREEMAN & BURR.

124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS, $10.
124 Fulton, OVERCOATS at the above and all intermediate prices.
Corner Nassau-st. OVERCOATS for Men, Youth and Boys.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets. Garments made to measure.

Our new rules for self-measurement and price list mailed free on application.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from Second Page.)

ments, and the people to the extent of many millions of dollars annually relieved of taxes now expended in the support and pay of the army.

Surely Congress is not prepared to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, merely to create a necessity to keep up the army, and with it the taxes.

Third—Our true policy toward the Indian tribes is peace, and the proposed transfer is tantamount, in my judgment, to perpetual war.

Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed purpose of regulating affairs by force, arouses feelings of hostility and begets sentiments of resistance and war, even in the most civilized and peaceful communities. How much more intense and bitter are the feelings of hostility engendered in the bosoms of barbarians and semi-civilized Indians by the presence of soldiers who they know are sent to force them into subjection, and keep them so? To their ears the sounds of the camp, and the boom of the morning and evening gun, are the infallible signs of oppression and war; and the very sight of armed and uniformed soldiers in their haunts and hunting grounds provokes and inflames the profoundest feelings of hostility and hate.

If a chronic war, with additional expenses of $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually, on account of Indian affairs, is desired, the transfer, it seems to me, is a logical way to the result.

More than half the period in which this Bureau was under the control of the War Office was occupied in the prosecution of costly and unprofitable, as well as unjust wars against the Seminoles, the Sacs and Foxes, and in vexatious and expensive troubles with the Creeks and Cherokees. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that almost all the Indian wars, which have depleted the Treasury and desolated our frontiers, even since the Bureau was given to the Interior Department, had their origin in the precipitate and ill-considered action of the military stationed in the Indian country. As examples, I respectfully refer to the Sioux war of 1852-4, which originated in this wise: An immigrant Mormon train abandoned a cow. A Lieutenant and squad went to the camp of the Indians, who had found and eaten her, and demanded the man who had killed her. The Indians refused to surrender the man, but offered to pay for the cow. The Lieutenant and his squad fired upon them, killing and wounding a number, when they were surrounded and massacred.

The Sioux war ensued, costing us $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, and several hundred lives, besides much private and public property. In April, 1864, a rancheman (RIPLEY) went to Camp Sanborn, on South Platte, and charged the Indians with stealing his stock. A Lieut. DUNN proceeded to search for, but could not find it. Falling in with a company of Cheyennes, an attempt was made to disarm the latter. In the *melée*, one soldier was killed, and some others wounded. Then followed the Cheyenne war, culminating in the massacre at Sand Creek of 120 friendly Indians—mostly women and children—resting in their own hunting grounds, under the protection of our flag. This affair is known as the Chivington massacre.

This war cost the Treasury probably not less than $40,000,000, an immense amount of valuable property, and no one can tell how many lives, involving as it did, not only the Cheyennes and Apaches, but the Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, and many bands of the Sioux, and was ended by the treaty of 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

In 1866 the military took possession of the Powder River country, in Dakota, within the acknowledged territory of the Sioux, and planted military posts Phil. Kearney, Reno and C. F. Smith, without the consent of the Indian proprietors and in direct violation of treaty stipulations. A fierce and bloody war ensued, costing us many millions of dollars, several hundred lives, including the killed at the Fort Kearney massacre, and much valuable property.

On the 19th of April, 1867, a military command burned the peaceful village of the Cheyennes, on Pawnee Fork, Western Kansas, who had been at peace with us since the treaty of 1865, on the Arkansas, and were then on lands assigned them by that treaty. The Cheyennes flew to arms, and the war of 1867 followed, in which we lost over three hundred soldiers and citizens, several millions of dollars in expenses, and an immense amount of public and private property, and killed, it is believed, six Indians—and no more.

The pretext for our celebrated Navajoe war in New-Mexico was the shooting of a negro servant boy of a military officer by an Indian, and the refusal to surrender the slayer on the part of the Navajoes, who nevertheless proposed to make the amend after the Indian fashion, by pecuniary satisfaction for the offence.

Four campaigns against the Navajoes resulted—in three of which our arms failed of either success or glory. In the fourth the Indians succumbed to the superior strategy of the renowned KIT CARSON, and were compelled by hunger to surrender.

This war cost the Treasury many millions of dollars, and the people the loss of many lives and valuable property.

On the Pacific coast the rashness, imprudence and imperious deportment of our military produce similar unfortunate results, and nearly all our troubles with the Indians there, shaming our history with cruel massacres—and, in some instances, with the extermination of whole bands—had their origin in the presence and action of our military. In evidence of this statement I refer to the letter of Mr. ANSON DART, Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, to be found in the appendix herewith.

Now, if, as I think I have shown, military interference has been prolific of war ever since the Bureau has been in civil control, what of peace and tranquility can be expected if it be placed entirely in their hands?

Fourth—Military management of Indian Affairs through a Bureau has been tried for seventeen years, and has proved a failure, and must, in my judgment, in the very nature of things, always prove a failure.

Soldiers are educated and trained in the science of war and in the arts of arms; civilians are taught in the science and arts of peaceful civilization. In lifting up races from the degradation of savage barbarism, and leading them into the sunlight of a higher life—in unveiling to their benighted vision the benefits of civilization and the blessings of a peaceful Christianity, I cannot for the life of me perceive the propriety or the efficacy of employing the military instead of the civil departments, unless it is intended to adopt the Mahommedan motto and proclaim to these people, "Death or the Koran."

If the mass of our people desire peaceful relations with our Indian tribes—mean to continue to recognize their natural rights as our fathers have done, and do not desire their violent extermination—then I submit the peaceful, and, therefore, the civil, and not the military, agencies of the Government are better adapted to secure the desired ends.

Blight follows the sword as surely as destruction sits in the track of the hurricane or the conflagration.

Has not military management essentially failed in civilizing the Indians? When and where did it turn their minds from war and the chase, and fix them upon agriculture or pastoral life? When and where did it reduce the cost of Indian affairs? It has only succeeded in illuminating our historic pages with bloody pictures, in surcharging the hearts of our tribes with hatred and revenge, and spending the money of the people by the fifty million dollars oft repeated.

This War Office management now proposed may look to the peace that follows extermination as the great desideratum of the service, and the panacea for Indian troubles; but such peace is far in the distance, if it is to depend upon extermination by arms. If we fought five hundred warriors on the little pent-up peninsula of Florida seven years with the Regular Army, with many thousand volunteer soldiers, and with whole packs of finely-trained bloodhounds and the navy thrown in, at a cost of 1,500 lives on our part, and $50,000,000 in treasure, leaving at last several hundred Seminoles in the Everglades, who still claim to be free, how long will it require, and at what expense of treasure and blood, to exterminate (not merely subjugate) our 300,000 Indians, now occupying and roaming over the plains and mountains of the Interior. an area of more than 200,000 square miles? The truth is, the cost price of Indians slain in the Florida war, in the Sioux war, and the late Cheyenne war, has been, on a fair average, considerably more than $1,000,000 each, and if our Indian troubles are to be ended by exterminating the race, it is evident, at the present rate of one Indian killed per month, that the achievement will be completed at the end of exactly twenty-five thousand years. And if each dead Indian is to cost the same hereafter as heretofore, the precise sum total we will have to expend is $300,000,000,000 to complete the extermination. But besides the cost to the Treasury, it is found by actual comparison, approximating closely the truth, that the slaying of every Indian costs us the lives of twenty-five whites, so that the extermination process must bring about the slaughter of 7,500,000 of our people. Extermination by arms is simply an absurdity, unless we could get the Indians under the protection of the flag in large masses, surround and butcher them, as at Sand Creek. But admitting for the argument that they deserve extermination without mercy, and that we might achieve the grand consummation, it seems to me that the glory of the result would bear no proportion to the fearful sum of the cost.

Fifth—It is inhuman and unchristian, in my opinion, leaving the question of economy out of view, to destroy a whole race by such demoralization and disease as military government is sure to entail upon our tribes.

I know no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in the Indian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of Indian domestic morals. Female chastity, the abandonment of which, in some tribes, is punished with death, yields to bribery or fear; marital rights are generally disregarded and shameless concubinage, with its disgusting concomitants, spreads its pestiferous stench through camp and lodge. The most loathsome, lingering and fatal diseases, which reach many generations in their ruinous effects, are spread broadcast, and the seeds of moral and physical death are planted among these miserable creatures. If you wish to see some of the results of establishing military posts in the Indian country, I call your attention to the six or eight hundred half-breeds, till recently loafing around Fort Laramie, to the posts along the Missouri, to Fort Sumner, in New-Mexico, before the Navajoe exodus, and *to all our military posts in the Indian country, with no known exception.* If you wish to exterminate the race, pursue them with the ball and blade; massacre them wholesale, as we sometimes have done; or, to make it cheap, call them to a peaceful feast, and feed them on beef salted with wolf-bane; but, for humanity's sake, save them from lingering syphilitic poisons, so sure to be contracted about military posts.

Sixth—The conduct of Indian affairs is, in my judgment, incompatible with the nature and objects of the Military Department.

The policy of our Government has always been to secure and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with all the Indian tribes, and to advance their interests, by offering them inducements to abandon nomadic habits and the chase, and to learn to adopt the habits and methods of civilized life. To carry this benevolent and humane policy into practical effect we have stipulated to settle them upon ample reserves of good land, adapted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits, to subsist them as long as requisite, to supply them with all necessary stock and implements, and teachers to instruct them in letters, in the arts of civilization and in our holy religion.

But all these things pertain properly, as all will admit, to civil affairs, not military. Military officers will doubtless display wonderful skill in the erection of forts, in the handling of arms and armies, and in the management of campaigns, but who would not prefer a practical civilian in the erection of corncribs or hay-racks, in the manœuvering of ox teams, and the successful management of reapers and mowers? A well-trained Lieutenant will doubtless perform admirably in drilling a squad in the manual of arms, but I doubt his capacity, as well as inclination, to teach Indians the profitable and efficient use of the hoe or the mattock, or to successfully instruct naked young Indians' ideas how to shoot in a mechanical, literary or scientific direction. You wish to make your son a farmer, a mechanic, a minister; you do not send him to be educated at West Point, but somewhere else, to be taught as a civilian. Will you send professional soldiers, sword in one hand, musket in the other, and tactics on the brain, to teach the wards of the nation agriculture, the mechanic arts, theology and peace? You would civilize the Indians! Will you send him the sword? You would inspire him with the peaceful principles of Christianity! Is the bayonet their symbol? You would invite them to the sanctuary! Will you herald his approach with the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery?

The nation thinks of the War Department as the channel through which the Chief Executive directs the movements of our armies and arranges all the military business and interests of the nation, not as the overseer, guardian, teacher and missionary of the Indian tribes. It regards our officers and soldiers as its sword to repel and punish its enemies in war, to guard and secure its honor and interests whenever necessary in peace; but not as its superintendents, agents, agricultural and mechanical teachers of peaceful Indian tribes.

Seventh—The transfer to the War Office will be offensive to the Indians and in the same proportion injurious to the whites.

Let it be remembered that the demoralization resulting from the presence of military posts is not confined to the Indians, but reacts with accumulated power upon the soldier. The contact not only depraves the savage, but in a greater ratio debases the soldier even to a degradation, if possible, more profound than that of his comparatively innocent, because ignorant, victim.

The nature and object of the War Department, as indicated by its very name—WAR Department—are essentially military, while the nature of our relations with the Indians ought to be, and the objects aimed at in their conduct are, especially civil.

I have met many tribes within twelve months, and consulted with their chiefs and warriors publicly and privately, and, without exception, they have declared their unwillingness to have the military among them. It is of paramount importance to the interests of peace and to prevent wars, that respect should be paid to the wishes of these people in this matter. I believe there should be no soldier in the Indian country in time of peace. Who can wonder that these people do not wish to be placed under the control of our military authorities? What have our military ever done to conciliate them? Is it to be supposed that they can desire to be governed by those who have visited upon their race all the woes they have experienced? Can they forget who have been employed to drive them from the Atlantic to the Plains, and who still pursue them in their mountains and valleys and persecute them even unto death? Can they ever forget the insignia of those who shot down, by military orders, their old men and women and children, under the white flag and under our own banner, at Sand Creek? Will they forget that our military sometimes burn their homes, as at the Pawnee Fork, and turn their women and children unsheltered into the wilderness?

As a rule, with rare exceptions, our Indian *tribes never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them first.* If they are properly treated, their rights regarded, and our promises faithfully kept to them, our treaty engagements promptly fulfilled, and their wants of subsistence liberally supplied, there is seldom, if ever, the slightest danger of a breach of the peace on their part.

If for *want of appropriations* the Indians *now at war had not had their supplies of subsistence* unfortunately stopped this Spring, in my judgment the Cheyennes and their allies would have been at peace with us to-day. Respect then their wishes, keep them well-fed, and there will be no need of armies among them.

But violate our pledges, postpone, neglect or refuse the fulfillment of our treaty engagements with them; permit them to get hungry and half-starved, and the presence of armies will not restrain them from war.

Eighth—In the report of 7th January last the Peace Commission, after full examination of the whole question, unanimously recommended that Indian affairs should be placed, not in the War Office, but upon the footing of an independent Department or Bureau.

Then their facts were correct, their reasoning and conclusions sound, and to go back now upon that report and repudiate their own deliberate and unanimous recommendation, it seems to me, subjects the Commission to severe criticism, and exhibits an instability and vacillation not very creditable to them.

I have no reflections to cast upon those gentlemen of the Commission who have changed front, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves, but as no such reasons have addressed themselves to my mind I adhere to the unanimous recommendation of said report.

I think I can readily understand, however, why my colleagues of the army might desire the transfer. It is but natural they should desire it. *It is the history of power to seek more power*, and the dispensation of patronage is power. Besides, it is but natural that gentlemen educated to arms and of the army should desire to see the aggrandizement of the army.

But when the necessity for armies ceases, "Othello's occupation's gone," and that happy time, I trust, is near at hand, unless *some necessity may be created*, such as THE TRANSFER PROPOSED WOULD CREATE, to keep the army indefinitely in the field.

Ninth—The methods of military management are utterly irreconcilable with the relation of guardian and ward.

The self-assumed guardianship of our Government over these unlettered children of the wilderness, carries with it all the obligations that grow out of that relation. These can neither be shaken off nor disregarded without national crime as well as disgrace.

Guardianship is a most sacred and responsible trust, and as a nation we must answer to the God of Nations for its faithful administration. The paramount duty growing out of the trust, is to teach, to enlighten, to civilize our wards. If teaching means the instruction given to the Aztecs by CORTEZ and PIZARRO; if enlightening signifies the conflagration of Indian villages; if civilization means peace, and peace means massacre a la Sand Creek—then by all means let us have the transfer.

To every unprejudiced mind, the mere mention of the military in connection with the relation of guardian and ward, discloses the absurdity of the association.

Tenth—The transfer will, in my opinion, entail upon the Treasury a large increase of annual expenditures. It is clearly demonstrated that the war policy, in conducting our Indian affairs, is infinitely more expensive than the peace policy; and if the transfer is made, as a matter of course the former will prevail. If so, it seems to me our legislators would do well to investigate the question of comparative cost. I believe an examination will show that in the last forty years the war management of Indian affairs has cost the nation little if any less than $500,000,000, and also that the civil management or peace policy has cost less than $60,000,000, including annuities, presents, payments for immense bodies of land, and everything else.

If it be objected that the war management does not necessarily involve war, I answer that Indian management by the military does involve the expense of a large standing army in the Indian country, and will cost the country all war costs except the destruction of property; and that the army can be far better dispensed with than not under proper civil management, and its cost saved to the Treasury. But whether war be a necessary result or not, it always happens that it does result, and brings with it all its train of horrors and penalties. If it be alleged that many of our wars have occurred under the civil administration, and are therefore chargeable to it, I answer that while the fact is admitted the conclusion is false; for it has already been abundantly shown that nearly all our Indian wars since the Bureau has been in civil hands had their origin in the rashness or imprudence of the military.

If economy is desirable in our present financial situation, the proposed transfer will, in my judgment, be disastrous.

Eleventh—The presence in peaceful times of a large military establishment in a Republic, always endangers the supremacy of civil authority and the liberties of the people.

History is so replete with striking illustrations of the truth of this proposition, that argument to sustain it would be simply attempting to prove an axiom. I, therefore, close the argument by merely announcing it. This brings me to the question *whether the Bureau ought not to be erected into an independent department?*

In whatever management Indian affairs are placed, there should be division of neither duties, powers nor responsibilities; but these should by all means be concentrated in the same hands. But I have already shown that the War Department should not be intrusted with these affairs, and I am of the opinion that the Interior Department should not have charge of them except in the alternative between the two—if for no other reason, from the fact that the head of that Department, like the Secretary of War, has already as many duties as he can perform well, without superadding the all-important business of Indian affairs.

I reach the conclusion, therefore, that the only wise and proper answer to the question is, that Congress ought immediately to create a department exclusively for the management of Indian affairs.

If, however, Congress shall think differently and make the transfer, it seems to me in that event the transfer should consist in a change of jurisdiction from the Interior Secretary to the Secretary of War, while all the functions of the Bureau should be performed by civilians. If the management of "Indian affairs" by the Bureau under the Department of War was a failure, and it, as is admitted, it has been not fully satisfactory under the Interior, it is clear that the mere "transfer" of the Bureau from the one to the other will leave the management still a failure. Why talk of the "transfer" as if the simple turning over of a bureau from one department to another would magically cure all the defects of this branch of the public service. To me the proposition seems absurd. What is the "transfer?" Why, only a change, and in my opinion from bad enough to worse—that's all. The War Office operated the Bureau seventeen years, and it did not give satisfaction. In 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department, where it has remained ever since, and still its conduct of affairs is assailed. Each Department in turn, with ample time for trial, has failed to manage Indian affairs with popular approbation. If either Department is to be blamed, both are, for both in the public mind have failed. What is the remedy? To know this, we must first ascertain the cause. In my judgment, the cause lies on the surface, and is simply this: There is too much cargo for the capacity of the vessel, and too much vessel and freight for the power of the machinery. We have crammed into a bureau which, under the supervisory and appellate power, is a mere clerkship, all the large, complex, difficult and delicate affairs that ought to employ every function of a first-class department. Now, with the cause of failure before our eyes, what is the remedy? Purely, not merely to put the old Bureau under another crew and commander. Such a "transfer" can give neither more capacity to the vessel, nor more strength to the machinery. There is but one reasonable answer, and that is, if you would be all prosperous and safe in any sea, and any weather, adapt your vessel to her cargo, and your machinery to your vessel and tonnage; in other words, launch a new Department of Indian Affairs, freight it with the vast and complicated reciprocal interests of both races, and the experiment must prove a grand success.

Can it be that the civil departments of the great Government have become so degenerate and weak or the military so exalted and so potent that the functions of the one are to be laid at the feet of the other, and the congenial sway of the civil republican statesman be replaced by the mailed hand of the military tribunal?

Is there not ingenuity and wisdom enough in the American Congress to devise civil remedies for supposed bureau mismanagement? To strengthen where it is weak, to purge and purify if there is rottenness, to punish if there is crime, to concentrate power for promptness and efficiency, and to make responsibility answerable in proportion to power, without transferring the functions of civil government to the military organization. If such a transfer of one bureau be necessary for successful administration, why not, upon the same principle, of others? and if of the Bureau, why not of coördinate departments? The argument is cumulative with the increase of power, and the appetite which now demands a bureau may require at last to satiate its hunger by the transfer of whole departments.

The grasp for power strengthens and enlarges with every concession of power, and after a while every vestige of civil authority may yield to its demands, and the liberties of the nation and the glories of the Republic wither together under the blighting sceptre of military despotism.

In the management of this great branch of the public service, involving the various interests and relations of the Government and people, with so many distinct and dissimilar tribes and nations of men, occupying so many gradations in development, and having such varied and delicate relations to our people, their interests and their lives, it seems to me there should be one head to control, govern and direct. In his hands ought to be placed all the powers necessary for the prompt, vigorous and efficient performance of the duties imposed upon him by law in the conduct of all Indian affairs. All the agents through whom he operates, and upon whose action depends the success or failure of his administration, should be nominated by him to the President for confirmation by the Senate, to continue in office during good behavior. He and they should be allowed adequate salaries, to place them beyond the temptation of want. The funds applicable to the service ought, under proper restrictions, to be subject to his direction, and always appropriated at least one year in advance of their probable use, I think. He ought to be a Cabinet Minister, with all the influence with the President and Congress of any other head of a department, and have under his control an efficient corps of clerks—enough in number to transact the business of the Department with promptness and dispatch, and to hold their places during good behavior.

Connected with this Department, and subject only to the orders of its head, there should be a police force of officers and men, sufficient in number to perform such duties as the exigencies of the Indian service might demand, reinforced if necessary, from time to time, from the regular army or by volunteers—or diminished, as the Secretary might advise—to be stationed not in, but on the borders of, the several reservations, as deemed necessary by the Secretary of Indian Affairs. With such an organization, having a competent head, well versed in Indian character and the history of our Indian affairs, holding in his own hands all necessary powers for prompt and vigorous action, the nation might confidently expect peace and prosperity on our borders, the rapid and undisturbed settlement and development of our valuable mineral territories, the early and peaceful settlement of all our Indians on their several reservations, their easy transit from nomadic life and the chase to agricultural and pastoral pursuits; their localization in permanent habitations; their reception of ideas of property in things; their instruction in letters, and education in the arts of sciences and civilization, and their adoption of the truths of our holy religion; in short, the country would inevitably soon realize a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. But, if our management of Indian affairs—conducted nominally by the Bureau under the present mixed jurisdiction of the two Departments, civil and military—is considered a failure, and if for seventeen years it was more and worse than a failure under military management, I venture the prediction that it will continue to be a failure under both or either; and that it never can and never will be a success unless conducted upon an independent basis, concentrating all necessary powers in a competent head, and holding him responsible for the faithful and proper exercise of them.

How can our Indian tribes be civilized? Assuming that the Government has a right, and that it is its duty to solve the Indian question definitely and decisively, it becomes necessary that it determine at once the best and speediest method of its solution, and then, armed with right, to act in the interests of both races. If might makes right, we are the strong and they the weak, and we would do no wrong to proceed by the cheapest and nearest route to the desired end, and could, therefore, justify ourselves in ignoring the natural as well as the conventional rights of the Indians if they stand in the way, and as their lawful masters, assign them their *status* and their tasks, or put them out of their own way and ours by extermination with the sword, starvation, or any other method. If, however, they have rights as well as we, then, clearly, it is our duty as well as sound policy so to solve the question of their future relations to us and each other as to secure their rights and promote their highest interest in the simplest, easiest and most economical way possible.

But to assume they have no rights is to deny the fundamental principles of Christianity, as well as to contradict the whole theory upon which the Government has uniformly acted toward them. We are, therefore, bound to respect their rights, and if possible make our interests harmonize with them. This brings us to the consideration of the question, *How can the Indian problem be solved so as best to protect and secure the rights of the Indians, and at the same time promote the highest interest of both races?* This question has long trembled in the hearts of philanthropists and perplexed the brains of statesmen. It is one that forces itself at this moment upon Congress and the country, for an immediate practical answer. The time for speculation and delay has passed, action must be had and that promptly. History and experience have laid the key to its solution in our hands at the proper moment, and all we need to do is to use it and we at once reach the desired answer.

It so happens that under the silent and seemingly slow operation of efficient causes, certain tribes of our Indians have already emerged from a state of Pagan barbarism, and are to-day clothed in the garments of civilization, and sitting under the vine and fig tree of an intelligent scriptural Christianity.

Within the present century their blanketed fathers struggled in deadly conflict with our pioneer ancestors in the beautiful valleys of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; among the mountain gorges and along the banks of the beautiful streams of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee and the everglades of Florida; made classic the fields of Talladega, Emucksfaw and the Horse Shoe, which gave to history and fame the illustrious name of ANDREW JACKSON. Within the memory of living men, then tomahawks reflected the lights of the burning cabins of the white settlers on the Nolachucka and French Broad, the Wiewassee and Tennessee Rivers and their tributaries; their scalping knives dripped with the blood of our border settlers, and their defiant battle-yells woke the echoes among the green savannahs and vine-tangled forests of the South.

But behold the contrast which greets the world to-day. The blanket and the bow are discarded, the spear is broken, and the hatchet and war-club lie buried; the skin-lodge and primitive tepe have given place to the cottage and the mansion; the buckskin robe, the paint and beads have vanished, and are now replaced with the tasteful fabrics of the civilized loom; medicine lodges and their orgies and heather offerings are mingling with the dust of a forgotten idolatry. School-houses abound, and the feet of many thousand little Indian children—children intelligent and thirsting after knowledge—are seen every day entering these vestibules of science; while churches, dedicated to the Christians' God, and vocal with His praise from the lips of redeemed thousands, reflect from their domes and spires the earliest rays and latest beams of that sun whose daily light now blesses them as five Christian and enlightened nations, so recently heathen savages.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles are the tribes to which I refer. They are, to-day, civilized and Christian peoples. True, there are portions of each tribe still carrying with them the leaven of their ancestral paganism and superstition, but their average intelligence is very nearly up to the standard of like communities of whites. If any doubt this statement, I respectfully make protest of the delegates of these tribes, to be found in this city.

As a body, these men, representing all these tribes in Washington, will compare favorably with any like number of representative men in our State Legislatures and our National Congress, as respects breadth and vigor of native intellect, thoroughness of cultivation, and propriety and refinement of manners.

I could refer to other tribes and parts of tribes, but those mentioned already will serve the purpose in view.

Thus the fact stands out clear, well defined and indisputable, that Indians, not only as individuals but as tribes, are capable of civilization and of christianization.

Now, if like causes, under similar circumstances, always produce like effects, which no sensible person will deny, it is clear that the application of the same causes that have resulted in civilizing these tribes under similar circumstances must produce the civilization of other tribes.

What leading or essential causes, then, operated in civilizing the Cherokees and these other tribes? The Cherokees lived on the borders of the white settlement for a great while, with a boundless wilderness behind them, to which they retired after each successive advance of the whites, until at length they reached the mountainous regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and what is now known as East Tennessee. Here they remained for many years, until the enterprise of the whites surrounded their possessions on all sides, and began to press heavily upon their borders. Down to this period the Cherokees had made but small advance in civilization. They were still dependant largely on the chase—still clung to the habits and customs of their savage ancestors, and little change will be found to have taken place in their habits of thought and life until the pressure of emigration on all sides compelled them to so reduce the area of their territory by successive cession of lands and so destroyed and drove away their game as to compel them to resort to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to save themselves from famine. Agriculture and stock-breeding brought with them the important idea of individual rights or of personal property, and the notion of fixed local habitations, of sale and barter, of profit and loss, &c. Contact with the white settlements all round confirmed and fastened this new class of ideas upon them, which soon resulted in a corresponding change of habits, customs and manners. With this change of ideas and habits, when the ancient was struggling more and more feebly with the modern, when darkness was more and more fading away before advancing life, Christianity, under the labors of godly missionaries who had exiled themselves from society and home for the love of God and souls, began to lay its foundations upon the ruins of a crumbling heathenism. These faithful men went forth "bearing precious seed," struggled and toiled, endured severe privations, afflictions and trials, and sowed in tears the germs of light, truth and hope, which have ripened into a glorious harvest of intelligence and Christian civilization. This tribe are not only civilized and self-supporting, but before the fearful disasters of the great rebellion fell upon them were, perhaps, the richest people, *per capita*, in the world.

This historical sketch demonstrates beyond question that the mainsprings of Cherokee civilization were—

First—The circumscribing of their territorial domain. This resulted in—

Second—The localization of the members of the tribe, and, consequently, in—

Third—The necessity of agriculture and pastoral pursuits, instead of the chase, as a means of existence; and, as a logical sequence,

Fourth—The introduction of ideas of property in things, of sale and barter, &c., and hence,

Fifth—Of course, a corresponding change from the ideas, habits and customs of savages to those of civilized life.

Sixth—And the great coadjutor in the whole work, in all its progress, the Christian teacher and missionary moving *pari passu* with every other cause.

Unless history is a fable, and the observation and the experience of living men a delusion or a lie, I have demonstrated that an Indian tribe may become civilized. I think the causes also operating that result are clearly shown, so that they are patent and palpable to every observer, and I might close the argument here with "it is demonstrated."

But truth must not only be demonstrated; it is necessary, also, to impress it with fact upon fact. Argument must not only be conclusive, but it must be made weighty by cumulative truths.

To make the logic of the argument and the conclusion irresistible, let it be remembered that the history of the civilization of each of the other tribes I have named is in all its leading features the same.

The necessities imposed by diminished territory—of individual localization and permanent habitation—of abandonment of the chase—of resorting to the herd, the flock, the field, the plow, the loom and the anvil—of embracing ideas of property in things—of a change of habits, customs, laws, &c., to suit new ideas and new methods of life, and of imbibing corresponding ideas of morals and religion—operated alike in all these tribes, and lead them each through the same pathway into the broad sunlight of our civilization.

Now, if the laws of God are immutable, the application of similar causes to each of the other tribes under our jurisdiction, must produce a like effect upon each. If the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles are civilized and advancing in development, so will be the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux, and all our other tribes, if we will only use the means in their cases that have been so wonderfully successful in the first tribes.

It may be objected that some of our tribes have long been under the action of kindred causes, but have not advanced in numbers, knowledge or civilization. This I emphatically deny.

If tribes long under the care of the Government have failed to improve and advance, the causes of the failure lie at the surface, and are easily seen by those who will take the trouble to look. Our course has generally been to circumscribe, but not to localize them in the proper sense, and thus give them the certainty of fixed and permanent homes, but to hold them as pilgrims resting a year or two on one reservation, and then removing them to a new one on the outer verge of civilization, there to linger a while in sad suspense till the remorseless rapacity of our race requires them to move farther back into darkness again.

These miserable wanderers, after rest in their new reservations, which are always assured to *them and their children forever*, by our Government, *in the treaty*, meet with a fearful drawback upon their prospects at every remove. Beyond the tide of emigration, and hanging like the froth of the billows upon its very edge, is generally an army of law-defying scape-gallowses, who introduce among the Indians every form of demoralization and disease with which degraded humanity, in its most degraded forms, is ever afflicted. These are by far the most numerous examples of civilization, except the military, these creatures ever see; and just when better people begin to appear in the advance of emigration around and among them, away they are required to remove again. It is no wonder the philosophic chief of the Arapahoes, Little Raven, laughed heartily in my face when, having told him something of hell and Heaven, I remarked that all good men, white and red, would go to Heaven, and all bad ones to hell. Inquiring the cause of his merriment, when he had recovered his breath, he said: "I was much pleased with what you say of Heaven and hell, and the characters who will go to each after death—it is a good notion—heap good—for if all the whites are like the ones I know, when Indian gets to Heaven but few whites will trouble him there—pretty much all go to tother place."

Thus while we have been puzzling our brains to find a solution of the problem of Indian civilization and christianization, the fact of their capability for both, and of the manner of achieving both, is demonstrated to us so clearly that there is no possibility of being deceived.

What then is our duty as the guardian of all the Indians under our jurisdiction? To outlaw—To pursue—to hunt down like wolves and slay?

Must we drive and exterminate them as if void of reason and without souls? Surely no.

It is beyond question our most solemn duty to protect and care for, to elevate and civilize them.

We have taken their heritage, and it is a grand and magnificent heritage. Now, is it too much that we carve for them liberal reservations out of their own lands, and guarantee them homes forever? Is it too much that we supply them with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, domestic animals, instructions in the useful arts, teachers, physicians, and Christian missionaries? If we find them fierce, hostile and revengeful; if they are cruel, and if they sometimes turn upon us, and burn, pillage and desolate our frontiers, and perpetrate atrocities that sicken the soul, and paralyze us with horror, let us remember that two hundred and fifty years of injustice, oppression and wrong heaped upon them by our race with cold, calculating and relentless perseverance, have filled them with passions of revenge and made them desperate. It remains for us, if we would not hold their lands with their blighting curse and the curse of a just God, who holds nations to a strict accountability upon it, to do justice, and more than justice, to the remnant; to hide our past injustice under the mantle of present and future mercy, and to blot out their remembrance of wrong and oppression by deeds of God-like love and benevolence.

That they can be elevated and enlightened to the proud station of civilized manhood, is demonstrated. We know the process by which this result is accomplished. Our duty is plain—let us enter upon its discharge without delay. End the war policy—create a new department of Indian Affairs—give it a competent head; clothe him with adequate powers for the performance of all his duties; define those duties clearly, and hold him to a strict accountability.

A. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Battle of the Washita—Gen. Custar's Report to Gen. Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD ON THE WASHITA RIVER,
Nov. 28, 1868.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: On the morning of the 26th inst., this command, comprising eleven troops of the Seventh Cavalry, struck the trail of an Indian war party, numbering about one hundred (100) warriors. The trail was not quite twenty-four hours old, and was first discovered near the point where the Texas boundary line crosses the Canadian River. The direction was toward the southeast. The ground being covered by over twelve inches of snow, no difficulty was experienced in following the trail. A vigorous pursuit was at once instituted. Wagons, tents and all other impediments to a rapid march were abandoned. From daylight until 9 o'clock at night the pursuit was unchecked. Horses and men were then allowed one hour for refreshment, and at 10 P. M. the march was resumed and continued until 1:30 A. M., when our Osage trailers reported a village within less than a mile from our advance. The column was countermarched and withdrew to a retired point, to prevent discovery. After reconnoitering with all the officers of the command the location of the village, which was situated in a strip of heavy timber, I divided the command into four columns of nearly equal strength; the first consisting of three companies, under Major ELLIOTT, was to attack in the timber from below the village; the second column, under Lieut.-Col. MYERS, was to move down the Washita and attack in the timber from above; Brevet Col. THOMPSON, in command of the third column was to attack from the crest north of the village, while the fourth column was to charge the village from the crest overlooking it, on the left bank of the Washita.

The hour at which the four columns were to charge simultaneously was the first dawn of day, and, notwithstanding the fact that two of the columns were compelled to march several miles to reach their positions, the attack of three of them made the attack so near together as to make it appear like one charge. The other column was only a few moments late. There never was a more complete surprise. My men charged the village, and reached the lodge before the Indians were aware of our presence. The moment the charge was ordered the band struck up "Garrey Owen," and with cheers that strongly reminded me of scenes during the war, every trooper, led by his officer, rushed toward the village.

The Indians were caught napping for once, and the warriors rushed from their lodges and posted themselves behind trees and in the deep ravines, from which they began a most determined defence. The lodges and all their contents were in our possession within a few minutes after the charge was ordered; but the real fighting, such as has rarely, if ever, been equaled in Indian warfare, began when attempting to clear out or kill the warriors posted in ravines or underbrush; charge after charge was made, and most gallantly too; but the Indians had resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. After a desperate conflict of several hours, our efforts were crowned with the most complete and gratifying success.

The entire village, numbering forty-seven lodges of "Black Kettle's" band of Cheyennes, two lodges of Arapahoes and two lodges of Sioux—fifty-one lodges in all, under command of their principal chief "Black Kettle"—fell into our hands. By a strict and careful examination after the battle, the following figures give some of the fruits of our victory:

The Indians left on the ground and in our possession the bodies of 103 of their warriors, including "Black Kettle" himself, whose scalp is now in the possession of one of our Osage guides. We captured in good condition, 875 horses, ponies and mules, 241 saddles, some of very fine and costly workmanship; 523 buffalo robes, 210 axes, 140 hatchets, 35 revolvers, 47 rifles, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds of lead, 4,000 arrows, 90 bullet-moulds, 35 bows and quivers, 12 shields, 300 pounds of bullets, 775 lariats, 940 buckskin saddle-bags, 470 blankets, 93 coats, 700 pounds of tobacco. In addition, we captured all their Winter supply of dried buffalo meat, all their meal, flour and other provisions, and, in fact, everything they possessed, even driving the warriors from the village with little or no clothing. We destroyed everything of value to the Indians, and have now in our possession, as prisoners of war, fifty-three squaws and their children. Among the prisoners are the survivors of Black Kettle's and the family of Little Rock. We also secured two white children held captive by the Indians. One white woman who was in their possession was murdered by her captors the moment we attacked. A white boy held captive, about ten years old, when about to be secured, was brutally murdered by a squaw, who ripped out his entrails with a knife.

The Kiowas, under Satanta, and Arapahoes, under Little Raven, were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's village, and the warriors from these two villages came to attempt the rescue of the Cheyennes. They attacked my command from all sides about noon, hoping to recover the squaws and herds of the Cheyennes. In their attack they displayed great boldness, and compelled me to use all my force to repel them, but the counter charge of the cavalry was more than they could stand; by 3 o'clock we drove them in all directions, pursuing them several miles. I then moved my entire command in search of the village of the Kiowas and Arapahoes, but after a march of eighty miles discovered they had taken alarm at the fate of the Cheyenne village and had fled.

I was then three days' march from where I had left my train of supplies, and knew that wagons would not follow me, as the trail had led me over a section of country so cut up by ravines and other obstructions that cavalry could with difficulty move over it. The supplies carried from the train on the persons of the men were exhausted. My men, from loss of sleep and hard service, were wearied out; my horses were in the same condition for want of forage. I therefore began my return march about 8 P. M., and found my train of supplies at this point, it having accomplished only sixteen miles since I left it. In the excitement of the fight, as well as in self-defence, it so happened that some of the squaws and a few children were killed and wounded. The latter I have brought with me, and they receive all the needful attention the circumstances of the case permit. Many of the squaws were taken with arms in their hands, and several of my command are known to have been wounded by them.

The desperate character of the combat may be inferred from the fact that after the battle the bodies of thirty-eight dead warriors were found in a small ravine near the village in which they had posted themselves.

I now have to report the loss suffered by my own command. I regret to mention among the killed, Major Joel H. Elliott and Capt. Louis W. Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men; in wounded includes three officers and eleven enlisted men—in all thirty-five. Of the officers, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Albert Barnitz, Captain Seventh Cavalry, is seriously if not mortally wounded. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Custar and Second Lieut. J. Z. March, Seventh Cavalry, are slightly wounded. Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. W. Benteen had his horse shot under him by a son of Black Kettle, whom he afterward killed. Col. Barnitz, before receiving his wound, killed two warriors.

I cannot sufficiently commend the admirable conduct of the officers and men. This command has marched constantly five days, amidst terrible snow storms and over a rough country covered by more than twelve inches of snow. Officers and men have slept in the snow without tents. The night preceding the attack officers and men stood at their horses' heads for hours, awaiting the moment of attack, and this, too, when the temperature was far below the freezing point. They have endured every privation and fought with unsurpassed gallantry against a powerful and well-armed foe, and from first to last I have not heard a single murmur; but, on the contrary, the officers and men of the several squadrons and companies seemed to vie with each other in their attention to duty and their patience and perseverance under difficulties. Every officer, man, scout and Indian guide did their full duty.

I only regret the loss of the gallant spirits who fell in the battle of the Washita. Those whose loss we are called upon deplore were among our bravest and best.

Respectfully subscribed, G. A. CUSTAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Breve. Major-General, U. S. A.

CANADA.

The New Governor—Changes in the Election Law—The Case of Whalen—An Extradition Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

The Provincial Government feels perfectly safe, notwithstanding it has been said that a crisis was imminent. The educational question was supposed to be the great difficulty, but that has been got over, and the Ministry have nothing to fear. The Committee now sitting have the matter in hand, and there is no doubt they will dispose of it satisfactorily. The Government has really no responsibility in the matter, as the Committee will have to report to the House. A Ministerial crisis, it may be reasonably held, is not to take place, and I do not know of any question upon which they are likely to disagree at present. The sectarian question has been disposed of, and there is nothing upon which they can be found at variance. The salvation of the Opposition, it seems, is a disagreement among Ministers. They supposed that Mr. CARLING, being a Methodist, would oppose the Government policy on the college question, but he stands true, and the Government is safe.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Ottawa has done honor to Sir JOHN YOUNG, our new Governor-General, and His Excellency must have been highly delighted with the flattering reception he received. He was met at Prescott, after crossing the lines, by the Ministers, and escorted to Ottawa, where he was met by an enthusiastic crowd; but the grand demonstration was put off until Tuesday last, when he was sworn in with great pomp and parade, and a number of addresses of welcome were presented to him, all of which he briefly acknowledged. This address business is not of much value to Sir JOHN YOUNG, and he appears to have thought so by making his replies as short as possible. The St. Andrew's Society had the bad taste to invite His Excellency to its ball before he was officially made Governor; and he is really not so yet, for the document appointing him Governor-General has not yet been received, and he is, therefore, simply the administrator of the Government until the Imperial appointment arrives. It is some satisfaction for the country to know that Sir JOHN YOUNG will be a resident of Ottawa rather than Quebec, and for that reason he will become more of a favorite with the people of the capital.

CHANGES IN THE ELECTION LAW.

The Attorney-General has seen fit to give way in his Election bill, by agreeing to abolish the property qualification for candidates for the Legislature. It is at present provided that each candidate for the Legislature must be possessed of real estate, over and above his just debts, to the value of $2,000, but the Government wisely agree sto leave out the qualification altogether. Some members, however, appear to think the Government is going too far, and insist upon the retention of the qualification clause. Why, the very men who have clamored the loudest for such a change are the first to oppose it; and not only that, but they are not satisfied with the franchise, for they propose that it shall be raised if any change is made. Others, on the contrary, want to reduce the franchise, and the other evening it was proposed to give a vote to any one whose property was valued at $100. This reasonable proposition was killed off, as might have been expected. So the law stands as it was.

WHALEN'S CASE.

The public has been taken completely by surprise in this matter. It was generally supposed that Mr. CAMERON would move for a new trial, but when the case came up yesterday, he moved to set aside the judgment, with the evident intention of having his client acquitted. There was a great gathering at the Chambers of the Judges, in Osgoode Hall, yesterday to hear the case argued. Among those present were several prominent ladies, including the wife of the counsel for the prisoner. Mr. CAMERON was confronted by Messrs. ROBINSON and O'REILLY, for the Crown, but he argued ably and well, carrying the conviction with him that WHALEN had not received a fair trial. The general opinion was with him, notwithstanding all detested WHALEN and the crime of which he is accused. Mr. CAMERON certainly made out a good case, and his argument, of some hours' duration, was listened to with the most profound attention. WHALEN meanwhile felt restless, and although he was surrounded by the beauty and fashion of Canada, he seemed to feel as if he were [illegible] out of his element. The argument for the Crown, by Messrs. C. ROBINSON and O'REILLY, was certainly not anything like that of Mr. CAMERON. WHALEN, no doubt, felt safe in the hands of his counsel, and he did the best he could for him, but a decision has not been arrived at, the Judges having intimated that they would give judgment to-day. The public anxiety is very great upon the matter, and the result is looked for with a vast deal of interest. The course taken by Mr. CAMERON compels the Judges either to send WHALEN to the gallows on the day appointed, or acquit him. There is no alternative for them; they must now do one thing or the other, and we shall have their fiat to-day some time. Each of the three Judges will have to give an opinion, and that will take up the greater part of the day.

AN OFFENCE.

The Duke of Buckingham has given offence by his absurd order with reference to saluting the Governors of Provinces, or allowing a military display on State occasions. Such an order can never be carried out, for it is unquestionably the right of Lieutenant-Governors to make any display they please. What object there can be in issuing such an order it is difficult to perceive; but there will be no trouble about the matter after the Government has looked into it.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Chief Justice HAGARTY very soon settled the case of MORTON and THOMPSON, the express robbers, for he at once decided that they should be given up, notwithstanding the evidence of DEN THOMPSON to the effect that the express messenger was a party to the robbery. It seems to be agreed in this country that fugitives from the United States should always be given up where it can be consistently done. The Police Magistrate dismissed the case in the first instance, and the Judge has been severe upon him for doing so. There can be no possible doubt that the prisoners are the persons who robbed or helped to rob the express car, and our Judges have acted fairly in giving the prisoners up.

Edward A. Pollard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see it stated in the TIMES and elsewhere that this POLLARD occupies a position in the Custom-house at New-York. At the opening of the war this man, a native of Virginia, but for some time a resident of this State, was employed in one of the Government departments at Washington. He went to Richmond and became connected with the *Examiner*. He claims that he was "editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war," though I had always supposed that post was filled by JOHN M. DANIEL, who died two or three days before the abandonment of Richmond. Whoever was its editor, that paper surpassed every other paper in the South in bitterness. Every phase of mendacity, every phrase of insult against the Union, was exhausted in its columns. POLLARD wrote a "Southern History" of the war, which was, after the close of the conflict, remodeled as the "Lost Cause." This, written when he owes his life and liberty to the clemency of those whom he had persistently reviled, was as grossly insulting as though the "cause" had triumphed. That such a man should have asked for employment under that Government, shows a depth of meanness and a height of impudence almost without parallel. That this request should have been granted is an outrage on the part of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector of the port, or any or all who were concerned in it. There are thousands upon thousands of men who periled everything and lost almost everything in defence of the national life, any man of whom is in all ways better qualified for a place in the Custom-house than this man. Yet all these were passed over for the sake of this man, upon whose pen the ink was hardly dry with which he had denounced that Government and people whose bread he was to eat. Such an appointment is an insult to the dead and an outrage upon the living. How it is looked upon by men who fought for the Union, was expressed by one of them who applied for a place in the Custom-house. He showed that he enlisted for two years, was with BURNSIDE all through the campaign in North Carolina; was honorably discharged, and reënlisted for the war; fought at Antietam and Fredericksburg; was never under arrest, was never for a day absent from duty. His only brother also enlisted; was with BANKS at Port Hudson. His term of service expired when he was in the hospital, just recovering from severe illness. Though not compelled to do so, he joined his comrades in the disastrous assault upon the fort, and fell dead upon the field, shot through the head. Yet for this man, who I know could show that he was in every way qualified for a clerkship, no vacancy could be found, while one was found or made for a man who deserted his post to join the enemy, who, during the war, and after its close, showed himself the persistent enemy of the country, and the reviler of its supporters. "If," said this soldier, "I had deserted, and joined MOSBY's partisans, I should to-day have a better chance than I now have of an appointment in the Custom-house." I ask the Collector of the Port of New-York if it is true, and if he has known it to be true, as stated, that an official appointment within his gift is now held by "the editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war?" I trust also that Congress will authoritatively ask information upon this point, and also if there are other persons similarly disqualified holding places in the Custom-house.

G.

Wanted—A Great Reformer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There yet remains one untrodden path to fame. Those "noble minds" which acknowledge "the last infirmity" of high aspirations need no longer mourn that there are no more unknown fields and worlds to conquer. There is a splendid opportunity for some genius to make himself forever famous as the only great and original "Captain of the Supers."

The stage in its time has boasted great tragedians, as for instance BOOTH and FORREST, not to mention FLORENCE as *Obenrizer;* great comedians, as OWENS and JEFFERSON, omitting all allusion to CONWAY as *Falstaff;* great managers, with an eye single to number one—to mention any names would lead to a charge of invidiousness—but it has never produced a respectable and original "Captain of the Supers."

There have been periods when the author was the great attraction on the stage, as in the time of SHAKESPEARE—a very, very long time ago, by the way; the actor has had his day when he or she formed the attraction, as when KEMBLE and KEAN and SIDDONS lived—it may come again while some of these names still exist; the scenic artist has at times been most prominent; even the costumer has known and felt his importance; and the stage carpenter, with his patent railroad trains and practicable ferry-boats, has ruled the theatrical roost, and in fact he does just now; we have even known the prompter to be the most demonstrative individual in many an evening's performance; but there has never been an age of the drama in which, preëminent above all others, stood the "Captain of the Supers."

Now is his opportunity. There has never before been a period in which such good acting, good stage-management, such magnificent scenery and properties and such perfect machinery existed as at present. The only discordant element in the theatrical harmonica, as Dr. FRANKLIN would have put it if he had known anything of first-class theatres and good acting, is the "Captain of the Supers."

He mars every play. In "Humpty Dumpty" his corps stand as straight as if each had swallowed a ramrod, and move as if the entire command had camp dysentery; in the "Lancashire Lass" they gather about the stalls of the stable in the last scene as if they felt, as they certainly look, like so many asses; they drink their champagne in "After Dark" with the same melancholy air as they do the poison in "Lucretia Borgia," and look for all the world as if they expected each glass was the cue for the cheerful information that they "are a-l-l poisoned;" as Roman soldiers they always look pusillanimous; as Venetian senators they invariably have the appearance of escaped lunatics; if by any chance they appear like gentlemen it is set down by the audience as an error in the print of the cast; they come on with the air of martyrs, and go off as if plunged in the deepest misery, and altogether there are no more pitiable looking objects on earth or on the stage than the followers of the "Captain of the Supers."

Will not our managers, who are wisely returning to the legitimate and realistic drama, improve altogether the habits of the supers? It is intolerable that a good play, well cast and splendidly mounted, should be marred, as nine-tenths of them are, by the presence and inartistic movements, poses and costumes of a few stupid fellows, picked up in the streets and sent on, as no educated actor would dare to go, without preparation or rehearsal. Will not some one write plays dispensing with supernumeraries, or, if that cannot be done, will not some genius reform the last glaring fault of the drama by developing the great strategic qualities necessary to make a perfect "Captain of the Supers?"

Dr. Boynton's Lectures.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday morning your reporter complains because he was not admitted to the lecture after the hour at which it was publicly announced that the doors would be closed—8 o'clock on that evening.

As some of the more beautiful of Dr. BOYNTON's experiments have to be given with the hall darkened, and as the lobbies are kept lighted for Police purposes, the opening and closing of the doors between the two rooms [illegible] greatly mars [illegible] Doctor's illustrations. [illegible] rule; and, as [illegible] admission that [illegible] "precisely," the [illegible] because the [illegible] not disturbed [illegible]

The reporter [illegible] tionally annoyed [illegible] admission which [illegible] evening after the [illegible] the subject his [illegible]

Respectfully, VINCENT COLYER, Curator.

Owner for a Dog Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you or any of your readers want a dog—a good-sized white poodle—there is one on Fifth avenue, east side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. He lies in the gutter on his back, and he has been there [illegible] probably remains [illegible] wants him I would [illegible] should sit on him [illegible]

DOG FANCIER.

THE BUREAU ADVANCES.

Gen. Howard's Circular Letter on the Subject.

The fact has been already stated that, in consideration of the very general and disastrous failure of the sea island crops, [illegible] by Gen. HOWARD, [illegible] planters. The text of Gen. HOWARD's circular letter is as follows:

[Circular Letter.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.

Considerable difficulty having arisen in the matter of collecting advances [illegible] son to persons [illegible] view of enabling [illegible] poor, especially [illegible] sented to the C[illegible] be occasioned b[illegible] bonds taken fr[illegible] for said advance[illegible] the crops by the [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] date Oct. 19, 1868, [illegible]

It now being [illegible] termine what p[illegible] contemplated in [illegible] letter, and with [illegible] Bureau of the [illegible] making the [illegible] claimants, and [illegible] barrassment of [illegible] had them so [illegible] the conditions [illegible] ment by process [illegible] within their [illegible] points a board, [illegible] sioner of South [illegible] of South Carolina [illegible]

This Board will [illegible] such place as [illegible] thorised to decide [illegible] bonds are now [illegible] vanced, and who [illegible] crops, shall be [illegible] structions contained in the accompanying [illegible]

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, [illegible]

A Young Girl Killed by Whisky.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Dec. 3.

Yesterday two [illegible] near the City Hall [illegible] each took a drink [illegible] found by a young German girl named AUGUSTA STEFFIN, and the [illegible] was but 15 years [illegible] stupefied under the effects of the liquor. [illegible] tives were given [illegible] sank gradually [illegible] The girl worked [illegible] country but a [illegible] Germany, and [illegible] living in the country [illegible] the Station-house [illegible] as marble, except [illegible] dences of strang[illegible] discoloration. [illegible] showed that the [illegible] above.

Conviction of a United States Assessor in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Dec. 5.

The trial of GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, Assessor of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, upon a charge of aiding and abetting in the unlawful removal of whisky [illegible] was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court. The evidence was voluminous and the pleadings lengthy, [illegible] attention of the [illegible] week. Last evening [illegible] guilty, but afterward [illegible] CADWALADER, [illegible] tion to mercy, [illegible] stated that the [illegible] the first, with the [illegible] the case, it was [illegible] he would be gra[illegible] him in the record [illegible] trial, throughout [illegible] the verdict was [illegible]

John G. Whittier on Grant.

In a private letter to his nephew, Mr. L. H. CALDWELL, in this city, Mr. WHITTIER says:

"I congratulate thee on the result of the election. We have triumphantly elected GRANT and COLFAX in spite of New-York [illegible] succeeded. [illegible] is certain that the [illegible] would have been [illegible] for a falling off [illegible] and a gradual re[illegible] I feel confident [illegible] COLFAX; will enj[illegible]

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case involving considerable interest to the vessel owners in this town, has recently been decided in the United States District Court. It will be remembered that the schooner *Henry Stanberry*, owned by Messrs. CHAS. FRIEND & Co., was run down [illegible] gust, by an Eastern [illegible] All of the crew, [illegible] ed in getting on [illegible] who remained [illegible] SNELLING and MI[illegible] manded salvage f[illegible] vessel, after the [illegible] to pay, although [illegible] amount for their [illegible] fore the United S[illegible] that the men wer[illegible] ever, as it was the [illegible] stay by and loo[illegible] *Telegraph.*

HARTFORD AND HER BISHOPS.—The election at Albany of Rev. [illegible] the mention of [illegible] looked, but which [illegible] furnished seven [illegible] membrance—and [illegible] we do not now [illegible] Hampshire, was f[illegible] BURGESS, of Main[illegible] Christ Church in [illegible] the bishopric of [illegible] John's Church, H[illegible] Island, went from [illegible] was Rector of C[illegible] election; Bishop [illegible] Bishop WILLIAMS [illegible] Hartford.—*Hartford Times, Dec. 5.*

"The Old World as I Found It"—A Lecture by Rev. Mr. Van Meter.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, Sunday evening [illegible] "Old World as I Found It," in the First Baptist Church, in Jersey City. [illegible] of Ireland, which [illegible] was amusing [illegible] through Queenstown [illegible] greeted by a set of [illegible] who improvised [illegible] over his baggage. [illegible] of that city, he [illegible] Blarney-stone," [illegible] country in a "go-[illegible] est, that he migh[illegible] He visited Du[illegible] way, and othe[illegible] Ireland. He s[illegible] most striking cont[illegible] stupidity and wit, [illegible] ishness and gene[illegible] despise or admire [illegible] a climate that is [illegible] in fertility, and [illegible] best of Government [illegible] why they should [illegible] gent, prosperous [illegible] He believed they [illegible] ky, laziness and [illegible] Ireland, the lecturer [illegible] and thence to London [illegible] men and institutions [illegible] their characteristics [illegible] Paris, he described [illegible] metropolis, and the [illegible] Milan, Florence, [illegible] Mount Vesuvius, [illegible] peii, and returning [illegible] left his audience [illegible] of Mont Blanc.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. MAYNADIER, commanding the post of Savannah, Ga., died on the 3d inst. He had been sick for [illegible] of danger. He was [illegible] been appointed a [illegible] lumbia.

It is now proposed to bring Dr. COLENSO [illegible] his teaching before [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] putation of being [illegible] errors.

GEORGIA.

The Meeting of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Convention—Its Object—Popular Opinion in Regard to it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

A convention composed of representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Georgia, will meet in Macon on Thursday, the 10th of December, and judging from the character and position of those who have initiated the movement, and of the delegates who have been chosen, the body will be one of remarkable intelligence and influence. The most confident hopes are entertained that its action will be productive of great good to the material interests of the State. Practical men engaged in every department of industry in every part of this large State, will meet for the purpose of deliberating "for the advancement and development of the industrial interests," and "to devise and set on foot the best plan for all the different sections of Georgia to promote immigration from the Northern States and Europe, for the improvement and development of the varied interests of Georgia." The Convention will have nothing whatever to do with "national politics." The most obstinate secessionist, the most steadfast Union man, the sturdiest Democrat and the most progressive Radical can meet there on perfectly neutral ground, to promote an object which all must approve whether they cried "Hurrah for GRANT" or "Hooray for SEYMOUR."

I wish to draw attention to the fact that this movement originated with the landed proprietors, who were formerly large slaveowners, all more or less identified with the rebellion, and who are continually represented as inimical to Northern men who settle in the South, and yet they are going to travel hundreds of miles for the purpose of "devising and setting on foot the best plan for all sections of Georgia to promote immigration from the Northern States." I have talked with many of these men within a few days. They have no possible object in deceiving me as to their views or purposes, and they all assured me that they were particularly anxious to invite Northern men of industry, skill and intelligence to settle here, and that they would advocate a plan which would offer special inducements to such a class of settlers to come into the State. They disclaimed in the most positive manner all prejudice against Northern men or in favor of European immigrants, and I have no doubt that the action of the Convention will contain a specific declaration on the subject which will set at rest forever all apprehensions, and remove all grounds for misrepresentations. I have dwelt upon this feature of the movement because I think it is of special interest at this time, and because it is important to the North as well as to the South that the true state of the case should be made known.

The great want of the South is skilled, intelligent, self-sustaining labor. The negroes furnish an abundance of muscle and man-power as an element of physical force. But they have not the brains, the industry, the thrift, the ambition or the skill which are requisite to "advance and develop industrial interests." Even as farm laborers, if left to themselves, they are the worst, the most wasteful, the most expensive and the least productive in the world. If they make what they think is "enough to do them," they are perfectly contented. To make as much as possible, to produce a surplus, to lay up for a "rainy day," to sew "the stitch in time which saves nine," to economize time or means, never enters their heads. It is utterly hopeless to expect that they will acquire property, become a self-supporting and a producing part of the population. Wherever the experiment has been tried—where they have rented land and attempted to support themselves—they have almost universally failed, even under the most favorable circumstances, where the land-owners have aided them with money, provisions and a gift of the stipulated rent. Under judicious, just and kind treatment they can be very useful and efficient hands, and can support themselves and their families comfortably; but remove the direction and management of skill and intelligence, and leave them to their own devices and widespread pauperism must be the result.

The old plantation system of cultivating thousands of acres with hundreds of negro laborers must be abandoned. It is ruinously unprofitable. Those who own these large tracts of land, now that their only income is what they derive from the product of the soil, and that "the increase of their negroes" can no longer be counted as available assets, have found out that they must subdivide their lands into small farms which can be worked with a few hands and according to the improved system of agriculture, and they are therefore anxious to dispose of a large portion of their possessions even at nominal prices, with a view to making what they retain more valuable, from the increased population and the capital which it will introduce and create. In order to sell these lands there must be purchasers. Those purchasers must come from the Northern States and from abroad. The want is settlers, not hands; it is to devise and execute a plan which will induce these settlers to "come and buy" that the Convention is going to meet in Macon.

The movement is not designed in any respect to "crowd out" the negroes, to interfere with their advancement, or injure them in any way. On the contrary, the more the land is subdivided, the greater the number of small farmers, the more mills and factories are built, the greater the impetus given to industry, the better and more remunerative will be the employment of the negroes and the more prosperous they will become. Immense quantities of the lands of Georgia are now as unprofitable to their owners and to the world as is the Desert of Sahara. The almost limitless resources of the State are only developed sufficiently to show how much more might be done, if there were the capital and skill to make them profitable. The white people have not the means; they are as poor as church mice. The negroes, of course, have no means, and then they lack the intelligence. Emigration and settlement are the panacea. To obtain this there must be peace, and a stable Government. Before Northern men or Europeans, with skill and capital, will leave their homes and come to Georgia, they must be made sure that there is perfect security here for their lives and property, and that they may enjoy perfect freedom of speech and of opinion. The landed proprietors must give liberal inducements to settlers to come and make their homes on their lands, by selling homesteads at low prices and at long time, or by making free gifts of lands to desirable immigrants. Thus the washed red hill sides, the old pine fields, the tangled cane and briar brakes will be made to bloom and blossom; the rivers and streams which are now valueless will be made to turn thousands of spindles, and give power to thousands of manufactories; industry, activity and enterprise will take the place of idleness, sloth, and inertia, and prosperity and wealth will cover the land.

It is encouraging to see the evident interest which is felt by all classes of the people in the success of this contemplated movement, and the great expectations which are formed of the benefits to result from it. Nobody talks or seems to think about politics. It is astonishing how the excitement of the election has died away, and how little people seem to think or care about what is going on in Washington. On all sides people are turning their attention to material things. How to make money, recover lost wealth, make land produce two bales of cotton, fifty bushels of wheat or fifty bushels of corn to the acre, are the aims which now occupy popular thought, and not what GRANT will do or SEYMOUR would have done. This indifference as to political matters arises partly from a consciousness that the South has nothing to do but submit, and partly from a belief that Gen. GRANT's administration will be just and moderate.

I propose to go to Macon to attend the Convention, and will communicate to the TIMES the result of its deliberations. QUONDAM.

THE MURDER IN MAINE.

An Old Man Murdered in East Orrington by his Fellow Lodger and Buried Beneath the House.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Dec. 5.

The quiet little village of East Orrington, situated on the banks of the Segeunkedunk stream, four and a half miles from this city, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on Thursday last, by the discovery of a horrible murder which had been committed in that village.

We will endeavor to give our readers as intelligible an account of the affair as can be gathered from the evidence thus far brought to light. Mr. WARREN GEORGE, an estimable citizen of East Orrington, between 60 and 70 years of age, has lived during the past year in a small one-story house, containing one room below and a sleeping room above, having for his fellow-boarder a young man named HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, about 24 years of age. Mr. GEORGE is a widower whose sons and daughters are grown up and live away from home. He had been making arrangements to go to Massachusetts to visit his children, and was to start on Wednesday, the 18th of November. On the evening of Tuesday he was at the house of his brother, leaving there about 9 o'clock to go home. The next day he was not seen, and it was supposed he had left for Boston. His sister wrote to his daughter to know if he had been there, and on Tuesday last received answer that he had not, and that she knew nothing of his whereabouts. Meantime, young CLEVELAND had disappeared, having been seen at work about the house on Wednesday, Nov. 18, and had gone away on the next day. Besides this, all the goods in the house had been removed to the house of MARY A. BLAISDELL, mother of CLEVELAND, by a former marriage. Accordingly, after hearing that GEORGE was not in Boston, his brother went to the house of Mrs. BLAISDELL and called for the key of the house which had been occupied by her son and WARREN GEORGE. She refused to give it up, saying there was nothing in the house, and HOWARD left the key with her for her to rent it. After some further talk and inquiries, in which she informed him that HOWARD and GEORGE had gone up the river, and was going to Boston upon his return, he went away.

On Thursday the citizens of the place, being determined to solve the mystery, said they should enter the house if they were obliged to break the door down. Mrs. BLAISDELL then went with them and opened the door. Upon entering, MICAJAH CURRIER, Esq., one of the persons present, saw at once some blood upon the side of the stairway. Upon going up-stairs, nothing remained in the room but a bedstead, from which all the clothing had been removed, and which had been taken down. A close examination revealed more signs of blood, and places where the floor had been scraped as if to remove what had defied attempts at washing away. The truth was then apparent that there had been foul play, and the next thing was what had been done with the body? While looking around and conversing together in the lower room, it was noticed that Mrs. BLAISDELL kept her position over a part of the floor where there had been a trap door. As she stepped aside it was observed that the boards were nailed solidly down, and a spot of blood was discovered.

To tear up the boards was but the work of a moment, when a pile of tan bark was discovered. Scraping away the bark, loose earth was found, when one of the men went for a shovel. At this time Mrs. BLAISDELL complained of being "chilly," and saying she could be of no further use went home. Upon the shovel being brought, and two or three inches of dirt shoveled away, a quilt was seen, which, upon opening, was found to contain the body of the missing man. After sending for a Coroner, the body was examined, and it was found that GEORGE had been murdered by being shot through the body, the ball entering the right side and coming out near the left shoulder. There was also a contusion or fracture of the skull over the eye, which appeared to have been made by striking with a pistol or other instrument.

The examination, so far as it has proceeded, shows it to have been one of the most cold-blooded and heartless murders ever perpetrated. It was proved at the inquest that CLEVELAND, on the Monday preceding the murder, borrowed a pistol at the store of Mr. CURRIER, ostensibly to shoot a raccoon which he had seen, and returned it again the day after the murder. On the same day, Wednesday, he hauled a load of tan-bark from the tannery, as he said, to bank his house, but which he really used to hide the body. Thursday afternoon he left this city on the cars, remaining at Waterville over night, from whence he proceeded to Boston the next morning. Mr. GEORGE was a man who has done considerable business, and had, it is supposed, money and bonds variously estimated from $300 to $1,000 or $2,000, and it was to obtain this that the murder was committed. He also had a gold watch, but nothing has yet been found which was his. The bed upon which the murder was committed and the clothes worn by the deceased on that day are neither of them to be found, and are supposed to have been burned.

Mrs. BLAISDELL, who is an old woman of nearly seventy, is said to have been at work at the house on the day succeeding the murder, and the day when the tan was hauled with which to cover the body.

Coroner WILSON held an inquest yesterday upon the remains. The jurors, after hearing the evidence, returned the following verdict: "That the said WARREN GEORGE came to his death by means of a gun shot wound, inflicted by a gun or pistol in the hands of HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, of Orrington, on the night of Tuesday, Nov 17, and said jurors further find that Mrs. MARY A. BLAISDELL was accessory after the fact."

Mrs. BLAISDELL has been arrested. CLEVELAND was arrested in Boston.

TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

A Man Cuts the Throat of his Divorced Wife, and Vainly Attempts to Commit Suicide—A Mob Take him from Jail and Hang Him.

From the Macoupin (Mo.) Times, Dec. 3.

On Friday evening last, after dark, our community was startled by the arrival in town of a young man named MOORE, who brought the report that a man named CARL ENGLEMAN, living some eight miles southeast of town, had murdered his wife, by cutting her throat from ear to ear, and that he had come to notify the Sheriff, as the murderer had made his escape immediately after committing the bloody deed. He stated that the excitement was intense in the neighborhood of the crime, and that the entire population in that vicinity were out in search of the murderer.

The murdered woman was a daughter of Mr. ELIJAH MITCHELL. She had been twice married, the assassin being her second husband. The murderer, CARL ENGLEMAN, was a German by birth, of whose previous history we can learn but little. He served in the regular army from 1855 to 1860. About that time he married Mrs. BULL. By her he had two children, the youngest of whom is now a babe about three months old. Their married life was not a happy one. Quarrels were frequent, but the sympathy of the neighborhood was on the side of the woman, who seems to have been highly esteemed by her acquaintances. Last Spring the difficulties between them culminated by her "swearing her life" against him, in consequence of which he was arrested, and on the 2d of April last was committed to jail. He remained in prison until the 28th day of last September, when he was discharged from custody upon giving his own recognizance to keep the peace, in the sum of $300 and payment of costs. During the September term of our Court she procured a bill of divorce from him. He has, however, annoyed her constantly ever since, sometimes demanding money, and sometimes insisting that she should marry him again, promising better behavior in future.

On Thursday last, ENGLEMAN was in Clyde, and ground up a pocket-knife which he carried with him. He subsequently went to a drug store and procured a vial of laudanum. On Friday, about noon, he came to the house and demanded of her the sum of $75, which he claimed she had promised him. She refused to give it to him, and insisted that he should leave the place, and not annoy her further. He refused, and claimed that he should come when he pleased, as the law gave him a right to see his children. She then sent one of the children for a young nephew of hers, by the name of MOORE, who was gathering corn on the farm. He came to the house, and, taking a pistol from the bureau drawer in which it was kept, forced ENGLEMAN to leave. Waiting until he was out of sight, young MOORE then returned to his work. ENGLEMAN seems to have walked down the road some distance and then concealed himself where he could watch the premises. This was soon after noon. About 4 o'clock he returned to the house, and found his victim alone with her little children. As an excuse for his return he stated that he had left his pipe behind him on his previous visit. She arose and commenced looking for the pipe, and while so engaged he seized her by the head from behind, and drawing her head back drew his knife across her neck, cutting her throat from ear to ear. She screamed and ran out of the house, and leaning against a tree stood a few moments, until weakened by the loss of blood she sank to the ground and died.

While this tragedy was being enacted the oldest daughter of the murdered woman, 12 years of age, ran, and getting the pistol, placed it with the muzzle against the villain's back, and tried with all her strength to discharge it, but could not. It was subsequently found lying on the floor, half-cocked, her ignorance of the weapon having prevented her from pulling the hammer far enough back to enable her to discharge it. When her mother ran out of the house she picked up the babe, and knowing that the object of the villain was money, she had also forethought sufficient to secure a carpet-sack containing $100. ENGLEMAN had by this time fled. Going to her mother she asked if her injuries would kill her, and was told that they would. With the babe and carpet-sack she fled to the nearest neighbor's, leading another of the little children by the hand. She here told her tale of horror. Upon going to the house the poor woman was found to be dead.

The neighborhood was at once aroused and a search organized for the murderer. About 9 o'clock in the evening he was overhauled near Macoupin Creek, about two and a half miles from this city, by three young men. He made no resistance, and declared that he was on his way to town to give himself up to the authorities. He was taken to the residence of Mr. CHALLACOMB, where they guarded him all night, and in the morning brought him to town and delivered him over to the Sheriff. He was at once taken to the jail. He was found to be covered with blood, which was at first thought to be that of his victim, but a further examination showed that it proceeded from wounds made in his own neck and arm, by repeated attempts at suicide.

Dr. HINCHMAN was sent for and dressed his wounds. Upon the left side of his throat were four distinct cuts. He was not disposed to be talkative, and seldom spoke unless addressed, but answered freely all questions put to him. He acknowledged the deed, but denied that it was premeditated. He said he had no thought of killing her when he went there, but when she told the boy to shoot him, and the lad did accordingly drive him from the premises, then in his own language, "I was so mad; and when I be's mad I be's a tiger." When asked if he tried to hurt the children, he said "No, I was not mad at them." When asked when he inflicted the wounds in his neck he replied, "When I cut her throat and lets her go, she run out the door; then I tries to cut my own throat three or four times; but the knife was so dull I could not. Then I goes down in the woods, and I thinks I bleeds myself to death. Then I cuts my arm, but I was so cold the blood would not run. Then I thinks I goes to town and give myself to the constables, and when I gets down by the creek, these boys they catch me and takes me back."

When the doctor had finished dressing his wounds he asked him whether he would take care of himself and let the cuts heal up, cautioning him against further injury. He replied, "Oh no, I does nothing more; CARL ENGLEMAN done nonsense enough for this time."

THE PRISONER LYNCHED.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock, at an hour when the square was comparatively deserted and most of our citizens were quietly seated at their dinner, the attack was made. The plan seems to have been a well-matured one. The leader procured a sledge-hammer, and without any previous noise or confusion a couple of score pistols were drawn as if by concert, and a rush was made for the jail. The Sheriff was at dinner at the time with two of his deputies, his residence being in the lower story of the building. A couple of well-directed blows from the sledge forced in the front door. The Sheriff and his deputies met the mob at the door, but were powerless in the face of the enraged crowd. They made all possible resistance, but were instantly seized and disarmed, and being forced into a side room, were there held by part of the gang. A few citizens who had rallied to his assistance as the fact of the attack being made was made known, were quickly overpowered and forced to one side. The mob now had it all their own way. By this time they had full possession of the hall of the building and of the stairway leading to the jail above. The lock of the door was shivered by blows from the sledge, which gave them admission to the hall of the jail. The prisoners being all locked in their cells except the notorious Mrs. TAYLOR, of Springfield, who is here for safe keeping while the new jail of Montgomery County is being built, and who, being in poor health, has been allowed the liberty of the hall. In accordance with a demand from the leader of the mob, she pointed out the cell in which was their victim. The sledge-hammer was at once brought to bear upon the lock, which at last gave way. ENGLEMAN was found standing up, ready for his fate, with his coat buttoned to the chin. He spoke not a word, and only by turning ashen pale did he show any sign that he read his doom in the flushed faces which met his gaze at the cell door. A rope, which had been previously prepared, was brought forward and the noose placed over his neck, and he was hauled by a dozen strong hands rapidly to the door. A wild yell went up, "They've got him! they've got him!" No one seemed to care to face the demoniac crowd who had him in hand, and they at once started at full speed down Broad-street toward the south part of the city, dragging their victim after them, and followed by the wild crowd. After running about three blocks they espied a large locust tree standing in a back yard, with a limb projecting into the street, which seemed suitable for their purpose. Here they halted, and, pinioning the arms of their victim, one end of the rope was thrown over the limb and he was hauled up. It was immediately discovered that the rope was not properly placed, the knot being directly under his chin. He was lowered down, the rope readjusted, and he was again swung up. His executioners stood by until his death-struggles had ceased, when they separated for their homes, leaving him hanging to the limb.

The culprit met his fate in sullen, dogged stoicism. From beginning to end he spoke not a single word. The body was taken down by the awe-stricken spectators, and delivered to the proper authorities. An inquest was held over the corpse the same afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Rights of Passengers—Decision by the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser, Dec. 5.

The Supreme Court at the recent session made several interesting decisions. Among them was the case of PALMER vs. The New Jersey Railroad Company, plaintiff. The argument was a motion to set aside a verdict of $2,500. PALMER was a passenger on defendants' steamboat ferry and railroad from New-York to Newark, by the 10 o'clock P. M. boat. The boat had come up close to the bridge on the Jersey City side, and had been fastened by the chains to the bridge, and the front chains to the boat had been let down. The plaintiff was in the act of stepping from the boat to the shore, in the immediate rear of the other passengers, when his foot was caught between the boat and the bridge and badly crushed.

The Court held that the plaintiff was not guilty of want of ordinary care, although at the very instant of stepping from the boat to the bridge he did not examine particularly to see if there was a vacant space between the boat and the bridge. Also, that the verdict of $2,500 damages was not so excessive that the Court would set aside the verdict. Rule to show cause was discharged.

In a case (administrators RICHARD PAXTON vs. the Morris & Essex Co.) where judgment had been given against the Company for causing death by striking him with one of the company's engines, on a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, the Court held that a person driving a heavy team on a foggy morning, over a railroad, without waiting to ascertain whether an approaching train was near, must be taken to have contributed to the act by his own negligence, so that his administrators are not entitled to recover damages by reason of his death. The verdict was set aside.

Death of a Prominent Confederate General.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 4.

Brig.-Gen. N. G. EVANS, of this State, familiarly known among his companions in arms in the Confederate service as Gen. "Shanks" EVANS, died very suddenly on Monday of last week, at Midway, Bullock County, Ala., where he was engaged in teaching. Gen. EVANS was a graduate of West Point, and served with credit as an officer in the United States Army up to the secession of South Carolina. In a hand-to-hand encounter with Camanche Indians on the Texas frontier, he behaved with such distinguished gallantry that he was presented with a sword by the Legislature of South Carolina.

He fought throughout the late war, from the beginning to the end. His regiment opened the fight at the first battle of Manassas, and he was honorably mentioned in Gen. BEAUREGARD's official report for his courage and skill on that occasion.

He was in command of the Confederate forces at the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, which proved so disastrous to the enemy. Later in the war he manœuvred his brigade against the enemy, with largely superior numbers, through a Winter's campaign in North Carolina, succeeding, with a mere handful of men, in baffling every effort of Gen. FOSTER, the Federal commander, to enter the interior of the State. His brigade was afterward ordered to Mississippi, where they endured the unparalleled hardships and trials of the Vicksburg campaign, and from that time on he and they shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the Western army until the final surrender in North Carolina. Since the war circumstances compelled him, like many other brave men, to leave the State, and he died an exile from his home and friends.

Financial Condition of Maryland.

From the Washington Star.

In a quiet and unpretentious way the State of Maryland is growing in wealth and making substantial improvements, ranking her really among the most prosperous of the Atlantic States. Her financial affairs, we see by an exhibit sent to us by a prominent citizen of that State, are in a notably healthy condition. By this exhibit we find the exact debt of the State to be $11,712,190 45, and as an offset to this debt she holds stocks for the sinking fund amounting to $1,591,509 71, and productive stocks, on which she receives interest or dividends amounting to $5,547,470, making a total of stocks held by the State $7,137,979 71, and on which she receives interest and dividends amounting to $428,634 09, or equal to the interest on $7,143,901 50 of her debt, which, deducted from her entire debt, will leave $4,598,288.95, on which she has to provide the interest. As a further offset to this debt of $4,568,288 95—on which she has to provide the interest—she holds unproductive stocks and balances due by accounting officers amounting to $20,601,926 86, which, if put on the market, would realize in round numbers, at the lowest figures, $10,000,000. Therefore it can safely be said that the State has no debt, but, on the contrary, holds stocks sufficient, if put in the market, to not only pay her entire debt, but leave in the treasury a surplus of five and a half millions.

The Right of Slaves, Under Will, to Elect to be Free.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 4.

It will be remembered that before the war the Court of Appeals of Virginia decided that slaves left by will the privilege of electing to be free were not made free by said election. In one of these cases, styled Timberlake et al. vs. Timberlake et al., a large slave property, as well as real estate, was sold about 1860, by a decree of the Circuit Court of Louisa County, for which bonds and security were taken by the Commissioners.

Some time since the war the slaves in the case named brought suit in the United States Circuit Court under the style of Timberlake, &c., vs. Timberlake, &c., alleging that they were free under the will, and not being parties to the suit in the State Court were not bound by its decision, and claiming the land devised to them under the will, and asking that the purchasers at said sale be enjoined and restrained from paying the purchase money to said Commissioners. An injunction was granted by Judge UNDERWOOD in accordance with the prayer of the bill.

On Wednesday the defendants moved this Court to dissolve the injunction. The motion was argued by J. A. JONES, W. D. LEAKE, JOHN HOWARD and Judge GREGORY, for the defendants, and A. R. COURTNEY, J. H. SANDS and L. H. CHANDLER, for the plaintiffs. The Chief Justice refused to dissolve the injunction, and took the case for consideration.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109⅞	110¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅜	110⅝
Coupon, 1881..	114⅞	115	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅝	111
5-20 Regis., 1862..	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Registered..	103⅞	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110⅞	111⅛	10-40 Coupon....	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107	107⅜	Gold............	135⅜	135⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅝	108	U. S. Cur. Pac..	99	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$75,000
CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICH. W. ROOCHE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD.,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 5.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the evening of SATURDAY, 12th, to the morning of the 26th December instant, prior to the election of directors, to be held on 24th instant.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
No. 66 Cedar-st.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank, which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No. 66 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 217 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT COUNtry home, convenient to the City, would like to take under her care one or two little children; would be willing to take the entire care of an infant. Address, immediately, H. L., Box No. 1,534 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and English, would like to give lessons for her board. Address Rev. Mr. SOHLINGER, No. 602 9th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, an experienced teacher, wishes to teach in a family or school; can teach four languages, mathematics and music. Address C. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.

2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.

3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.

4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
R. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Dec. 9, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1869, THE Metropolitan Board of Health will enforce the seventh section of the act entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Tenement and Lodging Houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," chapter 908, Laws of 1867, viz.: "No vault, cellar or underground room shall be occupied as a place of lodging or sleeping, except the same shall be approved in writing and a permit given therefor by the Metropolitan Board of Health."

By order of the Board. EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 4, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........	DUCHESNE...	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE...........	LEMARIE....	SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT......	BOCANDE....	SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..................	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves...................	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves...................	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...........	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.................	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves..................	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin........................	$130
Second cabin.................	80
Cabin passage to Paris.......	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..........	3,015 tons......	Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA..........	3,392 tons......	Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.........	2,965 tons......	Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.........	2,965 tons......	Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..........	Dec. 10	SIBERIA.........	Dec. 31
TARIFA...........	Dec. 24	ALEPPO..........	Jan. 7.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..................................	$80 Gold.
Steerage...............................	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA........	Dec. 12	EUROPA..........	Jan. 2
BRITANNIA........	Dec. 19	COLUMBIA........	Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M	Dec. 26	IOWA............	Jan. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..................	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..	TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS....................	SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON...................	SATURDAY, Dec. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin............	$100	Steerage.........	$30 and 35
To London............	105	To London.......	35 and 40
To Paris.............	115	To Paris........	42 and 47
Halifax..............	20	Halifax.........	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.............................Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.............	NELSON..	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
MARIPOSA...........	KEMBLE..	SATURDAY, Dec. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.

Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The first-class steamers of this line leave every EVENING, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Freight received daily for all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:39 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, *including extracting under Gas.* Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 11 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.